*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,533—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 11th Feb. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 4th Mar. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 6th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st Mar. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | .... | 4,139 | 1st April 1899. |
| * BERENICE | C. Androvich | 2,618 | 15th April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 15th Feb., 1899. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 7th March 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,895 | 7th April 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 1st March, 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

THE S. S. "MARIA TERESA," 3,050 Tons, Capt. C. Androvich, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 1st March for Trieste, direct.

Saloon passage by this Steamer to TRIESTE or VENICE, Rs. 375, 6 months return Rs. 575.—
For further particulars apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Bombay.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SINGAPORE | E. Pizzarelo | 4,000 | 2nd March 1899. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 28th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th February, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 9th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th February, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,000 | Chevalier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,000 | Vaquier | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,255 | X | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 4th July 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th Feb., 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

### BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

## BICYCLES.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE ROVER CYCLES.
Special Reduction of 10 per cent. on published Cash Prices.

THE GENTLEMAN'S ROVER.
The highest grade Touring or Pleasure riding Bicycle that it is possible to make.

THE ROVER LIGHT ROADSTER.
A High class Touring Machine, unequalled as a Light Running Machine.

THE IMPERIAL ROAD RACER.
The Imperial Road Racer is now a household word amongst Cyclists as a special Light Roadster. It is unrivalled. Weight only 24½ lbs.

THE NEW POPULAR ROVER.
A really sound, substantial and reliable Bicycle at a low price.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

## STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS.................As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts..............................As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

### FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

### J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

### DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE | per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE | per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE | " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG | " | 0 12 0 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG | " | 0 10 0 |

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MERITS OF KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Are freely ACKNOWLEDGED by all who have used it REGULARLY.
It RESTORES and IMPROVES the GROWTH and COLOUR of the Hair.
It REMOVES SCURF and KEEPS the ROOTS of the Hair VIGOROUS and HEALTHY.
It is an ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS and pure VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And is the most REFERSHING and PLEASANT DRESSING PROCURABLE.
SUITABLE alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PROMPT RELIEF
Can be OBTAINED by the use of
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

In LUNG COMPLAINTS,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIOMS
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, &c.
SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.
Containing no INJURIOUS ingredients, it is PREFERABLE to the NUMEROUS IMPORTE REMEDIES of more or less HARMFUL Character, and is SUITABLE for ADULTS and CHILDREN alike.
Re 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES.

### GOERZ—TRIEDER—BINOCULARS

### WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old-Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well-illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder-Binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments, and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### SICK ROOM REQUISITES.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
FEEDING CUPS.
MEDICINE SPOONS AND MEASURES. WATERPROOF SHEETING.
HOT WATER BOTTLES, ICE BAGS, BEEF, TEA, MEAT JUICE
FOOD WARMERS,
ENEMAS. SYRINGES.
DRAINAGE TUBING.
AIR, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS, BANDAGES.
BED PANS. URINALS.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Sonna Musjid, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,
THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER
and
COURT MAGICIAN,
ON TOUR IN INDIA,
will give a series of public performances
DURING THE WEEK,
FEB. 6TH TO FEB. 11TH.

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
On THREE Several Occasions
at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,
and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times
TO PERFORM BEFORE
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2. Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 annas.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

F. H. S. MEREWETHER,
Mr. BERTRAM'S Business Manager,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

For further particulars and announcements, see later advertisements.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1899, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 6th February, 1899, TWO DOWN and TWO UP EXTRA (evening) LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN on WEEK DAYS between Bombay and Cooria, and from the same date and until further notice the No. 28 UP JUBALPUR PASSENGER will STOP at MAZAGON and MASJID, at 9-21 and 9-25 respectively. Detailed particulars of the timings are shown in poster notices put up at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 4th of February, 1899.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 18th January, 1899,

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13,83,900 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,83,900 |

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By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, at 3 p.m., the following :—
1 American organ.
1 do. harmonium.
1 square piano, by Richard Lipp and Son.
1 do. do. by Collard and Collard.
2 very old violins.
7 Landscape paintings.
3 ladies' and gents' American 'Kinglet' cycles.
1 English gold half hunting watch.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases, 2 cwt pounds beeds.
1 lot, grey shirtings.
On account and risk of defaulting indentor, Esabhoy Caderbhoy—
12 cases, pink paper.
On account and risk of Heptoola Adumji—
7 cases, cotton bred.
On account of the concerned—
4 gross essence of coffee.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 in the afternoon, the goods of a European firm, consisting of knives, forks, and spoons of sorts and different patterns by Harrison Brothers and Howson and other well known makers, and a collection of platedware comprising mugs, jugs, salvers, toast and egg frames, Breakfast and Dinner cruets, decanters, etc.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1899. Auctioneers.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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TESTIMONIAL FROM H. E. LORD CURZON.—"I am desired by Their Excellencies to say that the groups taken by you were very well finished, and approved of by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. (Sd.), A. E. Sandbach, Lt.-Colonel." Raja Deen Dayal and Sons Photographers to H. I. M. The Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4, For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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a novel or a history now and then, with the result that even when they attain to a semblance of a library, it is ill-assorted, inadequate and incomplete. It is for a like reason that one finds so many people whose knowledge is curiously limited, and whose general ideas are either narrow or vague. They have not a source of

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they go on year after year without providing themselves with the best books, and without cultivating the thrifty habit of gathering knowledge day by day. For such as these, not less than for the man of broad knowledge who desires a never-failing source of reference for every conceivable topic in which he may be interested, the "ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA" is a veritable boon.

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[27 X]

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of glassware, crockery, platedware, Japanese and China wall plates, vases and table ornaments, curtains, copper utensils, bamboo furniture, large writing table with pigeonhole, marble top washhand table, English chest of drawer, Ripplngale's, patent kerosine oil stove, dinner waggons, large Indian carpet, art pictures and oil-paintings, mahogany square piano by Rose and Co., in excellent order, etc.

1 reversible mail cart (child's), cost last October £7-10, never been used.
24 cases, Greek brandy.
1 iron framed cottage piano, by Rose and Co.

AT 3 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 second hand victoria and grey Arab horse
1 brand new victoria, with lamps
1 strong-built circular glass brougham
1 strong-built office shigram
1 second-hand vis-a-vis
1 light dog-cart, in good order
The property of a deceased Gentleman—
1 English mail phaeton, by Silk and Son
1 English single seated brougham, by Collins
1 English buggy, by Silk and Son
1 set rich plated double harness
1 strong built vicotria, in good order
1 English leather double harness
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Essack Mahomed, the following woollen and cotton goods :—
5 cases 250 pieces flannellete
1 bale 25 pieces flannel
1 bale 100 pieces blankets
4 cases 600 pieces printed flannel
2 cases 20 pieces coating
2 bales 50 pieces flannel
5 bales 125 pieces flannel
5 bales 400 pieces blankets
5 bales 125 pieces flannel
3 bales 300 pieces blankets
3 cases 120 pieces printed flannel
3 bales 300 pieces blankets
1 bale 12 pieces army cloth
1 bale 14 pieces coating
1 bale 16 pieces coating
2 cases 800 pieces nainsooks
1 case 12 pieces coating
1 bale 112 pairs blankets
2 cases 300 pieces nainsooks
2 cases washing checks
1 case washing checks
3 bales army cloth

The above will be sold unconditionally and without any reserve.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and delivery taken within three days from the date of sale.

SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Chinchpoogly by order of the Secretaries and Agents of the company, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tyaball Jafferji.
19957 lbs bad cops
10331 lbs middle cops
4392 lbs oily hard waste No 2
273 lbs unsized ends (Long)
429 lbs sized ends (Long)
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at, the Markur Building, near the Share Bazaar, Apollo Street, Fort, the very valuable and new designed best French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites, sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, easy and light chairs, dressing and washhand tables to match, single and double mirror door almyras, wardrobes, clothes press, bedstead revolving and plain topped writing tables, bedroom sofas, square piano, by Richard Lipp, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON MOOMBADEVI ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ambaram Bhugwan and Narron Bhugwan, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of April, 1895, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, the fazundar whereof is Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Settna, together with the messuage, building, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Island and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the southern side of Moombadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, which includes the passage on the south over which there is a right of way in common of the owners and occupiers of the said premises as well as of the owner, occupiers, and servants of the premises on the east and west of the said premises, and assessed under C Ward No. 770 and Street Nos 35,39, and bounded on the east by the property of Ambaram Bhugwan, on the west by the property of Runchordas Vulleebhoy, on the north by Moombadevi Road aforesaid, and on the south by the property, of Balloobhai and Javerbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs Keshowjee Purshotum and Co,

Ex s s Nowasa, from Calcutta.

60 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz., Hasting Mill, October, 1898, shipment.

Ex s s Nadir, from Calcutta.

40 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz., Hasting Mill, October 1898, shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at No. 3, Marine Lines, outside the Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicaljee, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Manockjee Dadabhoy Bhagat, and pursuant to the High Court order dated 13th October, 1898, made in suit No. 270 of 1898, (wherein Cursetjee Manockjee Bhagat and others are plaintiffs, and Bhicaljee, widow, defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th, inst., at 4 p.m., the following valuable property.—

All that piece or parcel of Pension or Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Marine Street, containing by admeasurement forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 727, new No. A-3803, old Survey No. 10, new Survey No. 8334, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under C Ward No. 2607, street No. 17, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Nowroji and Rustomji Nowrojee, and now of Buchoobai Moorambawalla, on or towards the west, by the property formerly of Cooverbai, daughter of Cursetji Cowasjee Cama, and now of Framjee Neterwalla, on or towards the north, by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south, by the 3rd Marine Street aforesaid, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval, solicitors, at their office Oriental Buildings, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and diamond jewellery, consisting of necklet, bracelets, gold lockets, set with diamond, diamond star, John Jones' gold watch with chain and charms, emerald and diamond earrings, gold gipsy, wedding and sapphire rings, gold brooch, gold earrings, gold and silver coins, metal watches, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near Bhandarwada reservoir on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. the very handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and platedware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese vases, one large size American safe, one sweet-toned cottage Piano by Schiedmayer & Soehne, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHOMEDAN MILL.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the proprietors, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, on the premises at Girgaum, near French Bridge, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 5,442 square yards or thereabouts, together with the boilers, engine house, and machinery. The machinery consists of one compound engine of 750 H.P., three boilers by Hicks Hargrave, baling and bundling presses by Platt Bros. iron joists and girders, etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also about 1,638 square-yards of Government land or ground, together with the building or shawl standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

The above premises and machinery are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Hunter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p m sell by Public Auction at Messrs R Scott and Co's stables Girgaum, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 23 newly imported walers, comprising some thorough bred pairs and single harness horses also chargers and thorough bred and cobs all in splendid condition.

The above lot is broken and unbroken and fit for immediate use.

This is an opportunity which will not occur again this year and are therefore beg to draw particular attention of local as well as up country buyers.

The horses will be on view from Wednesday.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY RACES.
SATURDAY, 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd, and SATURDAY, 25th February.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries. Price Rs. 3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs.

By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance* not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for supply of undermentioned articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

a Stationery.
b Disinfectants.
c Petty Conservancy Supplies such as brooms, baskets, &c.
d Kerosine oil for Public Lighting.
e Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish carts.
Do. Do. for water carts.
f Supply of calves for Vaccination.
g Supply of Iron, Wood and other articles.
h Supply of Feed and Fodder for Bullocks.

2. Blank Tender Forms and Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose Tender is accepted, and the earnest-money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas and postage fees at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon, on the 13th February 1899.

4. The undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tenders will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR.
AND
PORT ALBERT VICTOR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th February 1899, for the SUPPLY of four hundred and fifty tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, and fifty tons at Port Albert Victor direct, on or before the 15th of April 1899.

The Tenders should be addressed to the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, and should specify the proposed date of delivery.

E. PROCTER SIMS.

Port Albert Victor, 24th Jan. 1899.

## FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th February, next, and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.—

Lot No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

Lot No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1888, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

Lot No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Banks. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 p.c. 1 bon. | 1240xd |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,130xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,180 |
| Commercial Bank of India | 10,000 15,000 | 100 | 100 75 | 8 p.c. | 108 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £5 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29¼ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 8 pr. ct. | 29 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 280 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,195 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 825 |
| Bellary | 107 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14x | 125 |
| Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,900 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 92½ |
| Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 180 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 300 | 200 | dvRs12½ | 210 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,380 | 1,380 | dvdRs16 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | | dvd Rs 8 | 75 |
| Fort | 150 | 5,000 | 500 | 25+20 | 380 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 450xd |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 340xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs10 | 142xd |
| Khangaum | 340 | 450 | 450 | Rs 80 | 485 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 300 | all | 15 pr c | 215 |
| Mahaadpara Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 600 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | [illegible] | [illegible] | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 78 |
| Mofussil Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 400 | dvd Rs30 | 355 |
| Munnar M | [illegible] | all | | 25 | 207½ |
| New Berar | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 560 |
| New Indian | 125 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 165 |
| Prince of Wales | [illegible] | 500 | 90 | 20 | 350 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 800 | 7. | 30 | 348x1 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,000xd |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 720 | 20 | 1,400xd |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 210 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 87 | 300 | all | 12 | 1000 |
| [illegible]olkart | | 600 | | Rs75 | |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad A&V | 700 | 1,000 | .000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 40 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,344 | ... | 90 | Nil | 345 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld | 616 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 42 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 371 | 60 | all | 3 per ct. | |
| Berar Manfg. Co., Ld | 2,780 | [illegible] | 280 | Rs. 10 | 155xd |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 400 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | [illegible] | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 540 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | [illegible] |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,200 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.45 | 1,295 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 880 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 825 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 185 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 680 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | | Rs. 10 | |
| Cooria Mills | 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 425 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 540 |
| David Mill | 1,450 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 350 417½ |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs.20 | 250 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | | Nil | 700 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 10 | 450 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.2[illegible] | 850 |
| Hindustan | 878 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 400 |
| Kinguughat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 445 |
| Hope Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 470 |
| Hyderabad | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,325 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 350 |
| Indian Manfg. | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 35 | 790 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 685 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 550 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.7½ | 175 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 650 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 842 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 320 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | ,900 | dvdRs.30 | 805 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 860xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 540 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 150 | 103 | 7 1-2 | 210 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 960 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvRs.100 | 2,950 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 215 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | — |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 70 | 2,240 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs.10 | |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | | dvdRs. 5 | 97½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.60 | 1,750 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.15 | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | Da 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 300 |
| Oriental | 6,726 | 625 | 625 | dvd Nil | 180 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld). | 740 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,080 |
| Queen Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 700 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs40 | 9.5 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 700 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,225 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 625 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs.12½ | 320 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs.15 | 125 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mill | 10,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 665 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 390 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | ,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 8 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 380 |
| Vaishnu Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 242½ |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.60 | 472½ |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld. | 1400 | 250 | all | dvdR. | 200 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 600 | 1,000 | 815 | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,780 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 8 | 155 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 25 |
| Badham Pile | 8,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 125 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,900 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,475 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 2 | 72 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | ,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 915 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr ct. | 205 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | ,500 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs10 | 201 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,60 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 390 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2. | 500 | 50 | — | 55 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 90 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 18 pr. ct | 190 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 345 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs15 | 155 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | [illegible] | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 35 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | — | [illegible] |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 144 |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 56 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd [illegible] | 430 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | [illegible] | 1030 |
| Treacher & Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | [illegible] | 150 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs.1 | 27 1-2 |
| Telephone Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 100 | Rs. | |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water 6-16m., 8-33a. Low water, 1-10m., 1-9a.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Dr. H. K. Tavaria's lecture on "Indian Coal," Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 4 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shannon entered the dock on Saturday.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association will take place at Government House, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m.

THE LUKMANJI SULEMANJI AND HASSONALI SULEMANJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BOHRAS.—During the last month the total attendance of patients was 1,571, of which 576 males, 533 females, and 462 children. Daily average attendance was 50.

DANGER OF SLEEPING NEAR LAMPS.—Mahadoo Hurriba, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight, residing at Colaba, whilst asleep accidentally knocked over an oil lamp, setting fire to his clothing and burning himself about the body. He is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.—The nett earnings of this railway during 1898 enable it to pay 4 per cent. per annum on the capital, without any assistance from the Main Line. It is proposed to pay Rs. 10 per share for the past half year at the end of this month. The next payment of interest on Tapti Valley Railway shares will be paid in July, and afterwards half yearly.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a meeting of the Parsee Justices of the Peace, held on Saturday afternoon, in the hall of Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Mr. Dadabhoy N. Jijibhoy was elected a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in place of Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Peshotan Behramji Sanjana, deceased. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., occupied the chair.

THEFT AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S PREMISES.—Allabux Juddabux, a servant employed in the Bombay Tramway Company and residing in the premises of the company, Colaba, locked his box at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and went to attend his duties. On returning to the room at noon, he discovered that his box had been broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs 244 stolen therefrom.

A DESERTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Surgeon Herbert George Copcutt, of the Army Medical Staff, stationed at Calcutta, was placed before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of deserting the army. The accused stated that he did not mean to desert the army, and he intended to return to Calcutta on finding sufficient means to do so. The magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the military authorities at Calcutta.

TURNED OUT OF THE HOUSE.—A Hindu mendicant, named Kassiram Morarji, aged twenty years, was found lying ill on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on Friday, and was certified to be ailing from plague. He was removed to the Jail Plague Hospital. The police inquiries elicited that the man was residing with his brother on the Kalbadevi Road, and was turned out of the house as he showed symptoms of plague. The house has been pointed out to the plague authorities.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—Twenty-six men employed in the bundle department of the Madhowji Dhuramsey Mill, at Foras Road, struck work at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, in consequence of the manager refusing to reinstate a muscadum named Essoo Kumbar, who was dismissed seven days ago. No disturbance took place, and police arrangements were made to prevent any breach of the peace. The operatives of the Queen Mill, who had been on strike, returned to work on Friday. On Friday afternoon fifty of the female hands belonging to the Assur Virji Mill at Worlee went on strike owing to a dispute regarding their wages.

DEATH OF MR. GOPINATH R. KALE.—It is with much regret we have to notice the death of Mr. Gopinath Ramchandra Kale, an old employe in the "Bombay Gazette" Office, which occurred on Saturday last, at his temporary residence near Mahim Station. He was ailing for the last three months, and the illness shattered his constitution and ended fatally. Mr. Gopinath joined the establishment in the time of the late Mr. John Connon, and was promoted to the post of Cashier about ten years ago, and occupied it till the time of his death. He served the office for about 40 years, and was aged 68 years when he breathed his last.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department arrested a European named W. Radenhurst in the Fort, on a warrant issued by the authorities at Mhow, on a charge of cheating Dr. Rustomji, also a resident of the same place, in respect of Rs. 500. From the enquiries made by the police, it appears that the accused had been going about several places in India, professing to teach dentistry. He obtained Rs. 500 from Dr. Rustomji on a similar representation and came to Bombay. On Saturday Radenhurst was placed before Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, who ordered him to be sent to Mhow under police escort.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month ending on 31st January, 1899, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary, was 2,112, among them the number of new admissions was 636, classified as stated below:—

| Castes. | Men. | Women | Childn. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindoos | 151 | 135 | 245 | 538 |
| Mussalmans | 26 | 22 | 48 | 96 |
| Parsees | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Other castes | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 181 | 159 | 296 | 636 |

The average daily attendance was 70.

THE BENSON INSTITUTE AND TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—The above institution was declared open on Saturday afternoon at Clare Road, Byculla, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E. in the absence of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., who was prevented from attending owing to ill health. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Colonel Freeman and Mrs. Sarah Gostling spoke in favour of founding an institute, where cases of hydrophobia might be treated with vapour baths, and where a hospital might be conducted on temperance lines. The chairman, in declaring the Institute and Hospital open, observed that temperance had a special claim on the gratitude of Indians who were mostly abstainers, but among whom drink was of late said to have been on the increase. He praised the endeavours of Dr. Van Ingen, the resident lady medical officer and other ladies and gentlemen who endeavoured to save Indians from resorting to alcoholic drinks. The assembly having been taken over the hospital rooms by Dr. Van Ingen, the proceedings were brought to a close.

BURGLARY AT A MILLIONAIRE'S HOUSE.—Mr. Khunderao Harichundra, a wealthy-money lender, having his place of residence at Nagdavi Street, has reported to the police that during his absence at Ooran, where he had been residing with his family since some time past, owing to plague in Bombay, his house was broken into and jewellery, of the value of Rs. 1,040, was stolen from a box, which was kept in a strong room and which contained other valuables to the amount of Rs. 25,000. The police inquiries show that complainant had left the house in charge of his servants. He returned to Bombay on the 3rd instant, in consequence of a message received by him from his uncle, who resides at Andheri, but who comes to Bombay almost every day. Complainant examined the house and found the above property stolen. The strong room, which is constructed somewhat after the fashion of a tiger-cage, contained several boxes of jewellery, and the one from which the property had been abstracted, was lying nearest the bars of the room. The burglary was committed during the absence of the servants from the house on the 2nd instant.

THE MULLA PHIROZE MADRESSA.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Mulla Phiroze Madressa took place on Saturday afternoon, at the Bai Bhicaji Bengalee Girls School, Mr. K. R. Cama being in the chair. The report of the Madressa, which was read by the Honorary Secretary, Khan Bahadur Bumonji Byramji Patel, stated that during the year there were fifty-one students in the Persian and twenty-three in the Pehlvi and Avesta classes. Six students completed the course prescribed for Pehlvi and Avesta, and were given the necessary certificates. The fund of the Madressa stood at Rs.50,685 at the end of the year under report. The Institute has been making a steady progress in disseminating the Oriental literature amongst the Parsee community. Several students then went through a programme of recitations &c. After the prizes had been distributed, the chairman made a speech, in which he dwelt on the advancement of the Zorastrian literature, and on the irretrievable loss sustained by the Institute, and also by the Parsee community, by the deaths of the two High Priests—Dastur Dr. Jamaspji, D. C. L., and Shams ul Ulma Peshotan Byramji Sanjana. The president congratulated the Honorary Secretary Khan Bahadur Bumonji Byramji Patel, on his having been appointed "Khan Bahadur" by the Government of India, and referred to the services rendered by the gentleman to the institute. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar proposed a vote of thanks to the president, which was carried with acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

A POLICEMAN KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—About half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, one Fakeera Bapoo, a policeman, employed in the Bombay Police Force, was knocked down by a tender attached to a light railway engine, and sustained injuries, which resulted in the man's death, about two hours after, in the hospital. The accident happened at the turn-stile to the south of the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. There is only one man on duty at the crossing, as the wickets work automatically. At 6-30 a.m. a light-engine, with the tender foremost, was returning to the Parel yard after leaving an up passenger train at Colaba. As the engine was approaching the Marine Lines Station, an up local train had just started from the latter place for the Church Gate Station. When the crossing was only two yards away, the driver of the engine noticed the deceased walking on to the up-line with a bottle in his hand. The driver whistled and called out to him, but the man did not seem to hear the warning, his attention having been fixed on to the up-train, which had just passed the crossing. The corner of the tender struck the deceased on the face and he was thrown clear of the line. The man was stunned. The driver of the engine and the station-master went to his aid and removed him in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Here the man never regained consciousness and died two hours after admission. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the afternoon at the hospital regarding the death of the deceased. From the evidence recorded by the coroner it appeared that both the wickets were kept closed until the train and the light-engine had passed the crossing. It was probable that the man entered the line through the wire fencing unperceived by the wicket-keeper. The deceased was about twenty-six years of age. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

## STRANDING OF THE S. S. MOBILE.

### THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, President, and Captain K. Macaulay and Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyors, members, continued its inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding and the subsequent loss of s. s. Mobile, near Suakin, in the middle of December last. Captain Langbourne, of the s. s. Egypt, and Captain Vibart, of the s. s. Peshawar, were appointed by the court as assessors. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, led the evidence on behalf of Government; while Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for Captain Miller, commander of the s.s. Mobile, and Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, for the owners of the vessel.

Mr. Robert Lyle, Chief Officer of the Mobile, further examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he did not give orders to Ranchod Mangal to alter the course before the ship touched. The course was not altered before she touched. He saw the breakers the moment the ship touched. Had the ship been making her course N 10 W true, she would have passed about three quarter mile from the spot at sea where she struck. He thought that the ship must have made her course to the N. 10 W. true. On leaving Suakin he tried to take observations to ascertain the error, but he could not do so as it was too cloudy.

Examined by Mr Noble, witness said that the cause of the vessel striking when going in was not due to the high wind He considered that the captain mis-judged the distance when he let go his anchor Witness was then on the forecastle head He could not put the captain right, because he had never been in that part before His only reason for saying that he misjudged the distance was that the ship struck. The ship touched again when leaving her anchorage, because her anchor was dropped too close to the southern reef. In setting the course the captain did not consult witness in any way. He believed it was his duty as chief officer to verify the course, but it was not often done in coasting steamers. He made no attempt to verify the course. He had no reason at all for thinking that this was not the proper course. He thought it was a proper course. It never struck him to say anything to the captain about it. If it had struck him that the way was a dangerous one, he would have drawn the captain's attention to it. After the ship struck at 5-35 p.m. on the 9th he took soundings, not before. After they got clear the captain told him he was going to let her drift till day-light.

He gave witness no reason for his intention. The channel about three miles wide, and it narrowed as they went north. Witness ascertained the following morning by sun-rise that the clock was 13 minutes slow. The actual time when ship struck was 5-48. It was dark when they struck. It was also hazy, but not foggy. It was too cloudy to take any observations. He thought she was quite safe drifting. They estimated that they were drifting about half a knot an hour. They were drifting E S E He did not refer othe charts while they were drifting. He felt the ship touch and saw the breakers when he came on deck at 3-53 a.m. It was a dark morning. It was his opinion that the captain did all he could under the circumstances to save the vessel. As far as he knew the captain did all he could to keep her on her right course. They had no allowance of drink on board. The butler who supplied the food carried sometimes two bottles of whisky and beer, sometimes none. He never saw the captain in a state of intoxication during the voyage.

Examined by Mr. Dunlop witness said the captain always gave his orders clearly. The drowning of the ship while coming into Suakin was in no respect due to any want of equipment of the ship, nor were the subsequent drowning due to any such cause. The ship was so far as witness knew, in all respects seaworthy for the voyage. The owners supplied no free liquor of any sort. The only liquor, which was in the ship belonged to the butler.

Mr. Joseph Brierly, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was second mate of the Mobile and joined her on 22nd September, 1896. He had never been in Suakin before. It would have been safer to anchor further to the north in the Suakin harbour. As second officer he was not responsible for navigation. He was below at dinner when the ship struck at 5-35 p.m. His watch commenced at midnight. He went on the bridge at that time. The ship was drifting ahead about N by E. It was too cloudy for him to take any steps to ascertain the position of the ship. He could not fix her position on the chart.

Examined by Mr. Noble, witness said that in his opinion the cause of the ship touching strong when they weighed anchor on the 9th was the northerly wind. He did not see the captain intoxicated during this voyage or at any time since witness had been with him. He had never seen him take any whisky at all. Examined by the court, witness said the quartermaster at the helm understood steering by degrees. Witness looked on the compass occasionally to see that the ship was on her course. He never found the quartermaster steering one degree off the course.

Mr. William Holmes Macfarlane, third officer of the Mobile, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he was six years at sea. He was first a clerk and then a third mate. He had been to Suakin for several times as an officer. On the 9th, when they got beyond the outer beacon, witness received the course from the captain No. 12 W, by compass. He did not check the course with the chart. He never interfered with the chart.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned till to-day, at 11 o'clock.

## THE COLLAPSE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE AT MANDVIE.

ALL the twelve persons who were injured by the sudden collapse of a four-storied dwelling house at Janjiker Street, Mandive—a brief account of which, appeared in our Saturdays issue—have been progressing favourably with the exception of one Bapoo Suntoo, whose case is considered to be dangerous he having had his ribs fractured It is a matter of satisfaction that the collapse of such a dwelling house, with all its floors fully tenanted by Hindus of the labouring class, did not result in any immediate fatality. This was because the floors of the different storeys did not come down in pieces with the front wall, but subsided slowly rolling down those asleep on them, from one floor to the other. The house belonged to one Haji Oosman Haji Ismail, a Koja. It was an old building, though there was nothing to indicate its impending collapse. A number of neighbours gathered together and commenced the work of rescuing those buried under the heap of debris The police were communicated with and Superintendent Stanford in company of several European police officers arrived on the spot By this time some of the persons had been removed from the rubbish and were on their way to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Telephonic messages were despatched to different fire brigade stations and a body of lascars from the Fort and Babula Tank stations promptly appeared on the scene and rendered valuable assistance in removing the remaining persons from the debris. There were several persons in the rear part of the house, which was still standing. These were brought out by means of the fire escapes. Several workmen belonging to the Executive Engineer's Department also arrived and the different floors which had been swinging loosely were pulled down. The exact cause of the collapse has not been ascertained but it is believed to be due to the rotten condition of the wooden up-rights supporting the floors.

THE debate on the first reading of the Army Bill which was concluded in the Reichstag on Friday, Jan. 13, brought out the certainty that, except from the Social Democrats and from Herr Richter's small following, the Radical Left, the Bill will practically encounter no opposition.

## THE PLAGUE COMMISSION AT BARODA.

### STATEMENT OF DEWAN BAHADUR V. M. SAMARTH.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

DEWAN Bahadur V. M. Samarth, Suba of Naosari, late Plague Commissioner of Baroda, submitted to the Plague Commission sitting at Baroda, memoranda on the subject mainly of administrative details of plague operations conducted in the city and villages of the Baroda Division. Mr. Samarth concluded his evidence, the first portion of which we published on Saturday as follows:—

Altogether among the over ten thousand people who had "camped out" in three health camps, there happened only nine cases of plague of which seven proved fatal. These cases too happened in with in less than a week of the arrival of the persons into the camps. There were quite forty thousand persons besides the above, who had removed themselves into fields and open spaces outside the city limits. The number of plague cases among these also was very small. In the villages also wherever "camping out" was effected promptly and maintained efficiently the plague was quickly checked. Where camping out (as at Savali and Sandkhasal) could not be effectively carried out the epidemic raged in full vigour and carried away a large number of persons.

The work of getting the people to disinfect and cleanse their houses fell to the Superintendents of Wards, and this work tried their energies. It occupied them through the months of April and May. The city from one end to the other was made perfectly dry; the filth of years was removed and houses were thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed. As in the early stages of the epidemic many cases of plague went undetected, the houses, wherein any kind of death had occurred, were, to be on the safe side, disinfected; all other houses were cleaned and lime-washed. All drins, privies, and sullage-water-pits were cleaned and disinected with chloride of lime.

Instructions were issued to the local Patels through the Vahiwatdars to have nothing to do, as far as possible, with people of infected localities. It is impossible to expect that village officials will carry out orders rigidly, and many persons from Baroda City found admittance in some of the villages. Sometimes plague cases were surreptitiously removed to the villages by the village officials themselves. But there is, on the whole, reason to be thankful that, if not a sense of public duty, fear of infection worked on the minds of the village people, and not very many persons from Baroda found admittance into villages as would have under ordinary circumstances. Nor could inter-communication between some of the neighbouring villages and Baroda be completely stopped. Day labourers, fuel sellers, vegetable-sellers, and some others depending on daily wages for maintenance could not be stopped from visiting Baroda. Such prohibition would have meant for them famine,—a circumstance more dire than the plague; and Baroda city also could not dispense with their little services. Instructions were given that persons having daily intercourse with Baroda should live outside the village-habitations in fields in huts. But such instructions could not of course be effectively carried out till a regular supervising establishment was organised and brought into working order.

Orders were issued to the Mahal Magistrates and the Taluka Fouzdars to instruct Police Patels of villages under their jurisdiction—(a) to prevent all sick persons from entering villages of which they were the Patels, and in case such sick persons were found not in a condition to be sent back, to keep them in sheds outside the villages; and (b) to send weekly returns of sickness from all causes. The Divisional Naib Subas were instructed to see, while on tour, that the orders were properly carried out. Later on the following additional orders were issued:—(a) to open roofs of houses by partially removing tiles or to otherwise promote ventilation; (b) to get the village streets cleaned at least twice every day by village bhangies; (c) to ask the cultivators to remove all heaps of manure to the place appointed for that purpose or to their respective fields; (d) to clean all wells of which the water was used for drinking; (e) to erect temporary sheds for plague patients and contacts, should a case occur in any village; (f) to take the census of every village; (g) to divide each village into a convenient number of wards; (h) to entrust each ward to a Mattadar who was to go round at least once in the day in his appointed ward and to take note of the sick and the new arrivals, if any, and the departures; (i) to issue passes to such persons as depended on Baroda for subsistence by labour, trade, etc., on condition that they returned before evening the same day. The Police Patel had orders to communicate information supplied to him by the Mattadars to the Taluka officials and in case of plague direct to the central plague office. In a word, the "Ward system" was introduced in villages. These measures kept the village people always on the alert; but still there were failures. Until the "sudden" deaths from fever of short duration or other cause had become frequent, the Patels rarely notified the sickness; when, in fact, concealment had become impossible, the report would come. It became evident that the villages officials or the village people could not be relied upon for reporting the earliest plague cases in villages or for carrying out orders in a satisfactory manner. An organisation had, therefore, to be brought into existence to supervise plague measures in respect of villages:—(I) In non-infected villages, there was the Police Patel, the Mattadars, and the village accountant. Over these was appointed for a group of villages supervisor. (II) For the Baroda and Sayli Talukas, for every five or six villages was appointed a supervisor. In the other Talukas which were not so greatly infected, two supervisors were placed under the Vahivatedars, who were to go round in their respective beats and to see to the execution of orders. (III) For infected villages in Boroda and Sayli Talukas, a separate karkoon was given for every such village.

The attitude of the masses was one of want of confidence, if not of resentment, in respect of the measures devised by Government. Cases were concealed, cases were removed from place to place. House-to-house visits of members of Circle Committees were dreaded or evaded, and numerous devices were resorted to, to frustrate detection. Abuse, angry language, threats were in common use. Locking of doors against visiting members, women of the house pretending privacy, the sanctity of the *parda*, were some of the devices in requisition. On one occasion a dead woman's body was kept in sitting position in a dark corner of the house and three or four women were sitting near it, as if talking to it. Dead bodies were removed to vacant houses and left there as if unclaimed, with the evident object of the "contacts" passing undetected. Bodies were removed at dead of night for cremation or burial. Even the usual practice of weeping and crying on the occurrence of death was given up. No Organisation, whatever its strength, could cope successfully with the ingenuity or temper of the people. What could be done to convince them regarding the beneficent intentions of Government? It was expected that the appointment of non-officials to serve on the Circle Committees would be a means of dispelling many erroneous notions and of establishing mutual confidence and smooth relations between plague officials and the people. That the measure did some good work in the desired direction there was no doubt. The more zealous of the members were very useful; but the majority of the members took very scanty interest in their work. On the whole the people continued to be of nearly the same mind as heretofore in respect of plague measures. Very few of the Sarders and Darakhdars tolerated the visits of the plague offiaials. The *parda* was a great excuse, and the pride of high position was quickly touched by the visits of the plague officials. The high personages are protected by armed retainers, and even many of the common people are in the habit of wearing arms. One great object was, therefore, to avoid bloodshed. To carry out plague measures with efficiency was a work of fact and cool temper which it would be too much to expect all the individual officials, taken on what may be called an almost "impromptu" organisation, to possess. However, we worked on, carrying our life within the hollow of our hands—heart within and God overhead. The men under me had to be worked up to a sense of their duty by personal example and constant advice and by the administration of doses of hope and fear mixed in dueproportion.

The expenditure incurred for plague operations in the Baroda Division, during the calendar years 1897 and 1898, amounted to Rs. 83,800 in round figures.

The performance of the work received very scanty encouragement from the people, but what appeared to be a thankless business at the commencement brought about its own reward in the entirely spontaneous and enthusiastic reception—almost an ovation—which the citizens of Baroda accorded on the 27th of May to his Highness the Maharajah to testify their sense of gratitude for his beneficent intentions and enlightened views and for the—as they expressed it after their experience—work done by the plague Officers under trying circumstances and with considerate firmness.

### EVIDENCE OF DR. K. V. DHURANDHAR.

THE following is an abstract of the evidence tendered by Rao Bahadur Dr. K. V. Dhurandhar, L. M. and S., M. San. Inst. (London):—

As Sanitary Commissioner and Secretary for Plague Arrangements to the Minister, I have been advising, supervising and guiding all Plague operations in the State from the commencement of the plague in 1896 up to the present day. I myself had a mild attack of plague last year.

SPREAD AND DEVELOPMENT OF PLAGUE.

My opinion is that plague is introduced by human agency and carried from place to place by sick persons and their belongings. Some animals as rats, monkeys and squirrels are also carriers of plague infection. The disease is intensified manyfold if it once establishes itself in a filthy place.

Dirt and deficiency of ventilation and of light increase the virulence of the poison to an enormous degree. If introduced in clean surroundings the bacillus of plague is almost powerless to do mischief. In every plague-stricken place or locality I visited, domestic misery and filth were common concomitants. Under hygenic conditions the attacks from plague are extremely few.

In most of the places I visited I very often noticed that there was first an imported case. This was followed, by detection of dead rats before an indigenous case was noticed. The danger of the spread of plague from place to place by persons infected with the disease was found to be very great. Proper precautions to restrict the movements of persons from place to place helped, no doubt, to minimise the evil, but the absolute stopping of the infected fugitives was an impossibility.

Plague germs may be carried with foodstuffs; but there is no danger of their being introduced into the human system along with food which is generally cooked. One generally finds cracks and fissures on the hands and soles of persons in this part of the country, through which the germs can gate an easy access. Clothes of the poor are generally not very clean and therefore are likely to carry plague infection in them.

Three manifestations of plague, (1) the bubonic, (2), the septicæmic and (3) the pneumonic, were principally observed by me; the last named being more fatal, and the bubonic milder than the second.

INOCULATION.

Inoculation with Mon. Haffkine's serum may be said to be almost harmless; but I agree with Dr. Harvey the Director General of the Indian Medical service that it is yet a crude process since the dose required is very large and the irritation produced by consequent inflammation is oftentimes very great. In those cases that got the infection after inoculation and proved fatal within 10 days, the symptoms were very violent though I am not prepared to say that they were due solely to inoculation. I am of opinion that inoculation should be encouraged as an auxiliary to sanitary measures.

I have got record of 9 cases to show that the period of immunity offered by the prophylactic is uncertain.

While inquiring amongst the inoculated persons variety of symptoms are related and at times observed which are very interesting. I have observed in some weakness and pallor; some told me that they never felt well since the inoculation. Others complained of general weakness, loss fo appetite and constipation for some time after their apparent recovery. I have observed people complaining of pain in their large joints without any other symptoms of rheumatism, and with weakness in their legs. Some intelligent people told me that after inoculation they became seedy and excited for a short time. They felt dull in the head and complained of bad taste in the mouth and slight cough. It may be that all these symptoms were due to other causes.

In connection with Inoculation, it must be remembered that the chances of an individual escaping from plague in epidemic areas, are many. The efficacy of Prophylastic means can therefore be determined with difficulty.

CHANCES OF ATTACK.

Rao Bahadur Dr. Dhurandhar has submitted tables showing the ratio of plague deaths for mille of population, as also according to age, sex and caste, in places where indigenous cases had occurred in the several divisions of the state and in the city of Baroda. He summarises the results thus:—

In the Baroda City and Suburbs the whole population was exposed to plague infection, while in the Baroda district, exclusive of Baroda city, 38 places were exposed up to the end of June 1898,—the total population exposed being 73,691 which gives a ratio of 10·8 persons attacked per mille of population exposed to infection.

Of the total number of attacks the ages of 75 were not known. The number of attacks were largest amongst persons between 10 to 30 years of age and next from 30 to 40 years. The plague therefore seems to have shown a marked preference to persons in the vigorous period of their lives. This is difficult to account for except on the ground that young persons being very brisk and active expose themselves more to infection than persons under 10 and over 40.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE EPIDEMIC.

I am of opinion, along with many others, that the time for taking sanitary precautions, when the plague, or any epidemic disease has once established itself, is very nearly gone. I do not further believe that an epidemic can be stamped out. When once introduced under insanitary conditions, it has its periods of incubation, development and spread. Epidemics die out. Under these circumstances the only thing that we can do is to minimise its evil effects by early detection of cases, their isolation, the segregation of contracts, and such measures of purification as would effect thorough disinfection of infected clothing and houses. When an epidemic threatens to assume large proportions, evacuation of infected blocks of houses and camping out of their inmates is the only effective remedy for preventing the ravages of the epidemic. This I found to be most true of plague.

With a view to carry out the above named principles I advised the general conservancy of all the towns and villages in the State to be properly looked to. Medical men were posted at the differet Railway Stations and highways to stop the egress and ingress of plague-stricken persons. This had a salutary effect in protecting many places against plague infection, but as I have said before, precautions of this kind are not absolutely certain in stopping altogether the infected persons migrating from place to place. Isolation, disinfection and camping out was freely resorted to.

Notification of sickness and the taking of census of an infected place helped materially in detecting cases of plague within 24 hours of their occurrence to enable the Plague Department in taking measures for the isolation of the sick and thereby preventing the spread of the disease.

DISINFECTION.

The methods of disinfection comprise the process of cleaning and purification in their widest sense. In the case of objects not capable of removal, scraping, washing and dusting were resorted to, and were always adopted in addition to, or in preference to, the more temporary measures resorted to by the use of chemicals for the purpose of treating organic decomposing matter. Fire being the most summary and complete method of destroying infection, was made use of in the State under exceptional circumstances. A few miserable huts, which became hot-beds of plague, were demolished and set fire to. Filthy and infected clothing as well as metallic and earthen pots and utensils from infected houses, were subjected to fire.

The tiles were removed from the roof of every infected house and those surrounding it to admit the sun's rays into the building. Large holes were made in the walls of houses for similar purposes.

Chemical agents, such as perchloride of mercury in acid solution, I in 1,000, and nitric peroxide or nitrogen tetroxide, were largely used in the disinfection of houses.

I hold along with many others that disinfection by a chemical agent is a chemical experiment requiring discrimination and care. To be effective, it must be applied immediately to the objects in which the germs of the disease are first detected, viz., to the discharges or excreta, to the clothing and other soiled objects. The penetrating power of gaseous disinfectants is almost nil. Some of the gases being specifically heavier than air do not diffuse properly unless they are produced in very large volume and confined in chambers hermetically sealed. Since these conditions cannot be obtained under ordinary circumstances, their use is a delusion and a snare. The germicidal properties of nitric peroxide were investigated into by Mon. Haffkine with poor results.

Besides the above named disinfectants, phenyle and chloride of lime were resorted to freely in disinfecting privies and cess-pools.

During the epidemic period, the surface cleanliness and the cleaning of the interior of houses was looked to in all infected places and their surroundings.

Rao Bahadur Dr. Dhurandhar has presented to the Commission maps, charts and diagrams showing the spread of plague under meteorological and other circumstances.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### MADRAS GROUND-NUTS.

THE area sown with ground-nuts in Government villages in the districts where the crop is chiefly grown is 88,500 acres, or less than half the average for the preceding five and ten years. The general decrease is attributed chiefly to unseasonable rainfall. There has, however, been an increase of 6 per cent. over the area sown in 1897 which is ascribed to the fact that the season has been less unfavourable than in that year. In some places, new seed, called "Mauritius seed" has been used this year.

The crop is generally reported to be good, but has been damaged in South Arcot by excessive rainfall. On the whole, the outturn is estimated at 82 per cent. of a normal crop on the area sown.

## MILITARY NEWS.

2ND Lieutenants Cooke, Suffolk Regiment, and Petley, Unattached List, now attached to the East Yorkshire Regiment, have applied to resign their commissions.

CAPTAIN SOUTHERLAND, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders has been granted an extension of six months in his appointment as Adjutant of the Battalion.

THE following appointments have been made: 4th Bombay Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant Atkinson, from the Shropshire Light Infantry to be officiating Squadron Officer. 21st Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant Govan from the Royal Sussex Regiment to be officiating Wing Officer. 1st Punjab Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant Gunning from the 26th Punjab Infantry to be officiating Squadron Officer. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Ross from the 24th Punjab Infantry to be officiating Wing Officer. 23rd Madras Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Oliphant to be Wing Officer.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, EVENING, FEB. 4.

CONSOLS yesterday maintained their level of the preceding day, being again quoted at 111 3-16 in London. French Rentes remained at 102 3-4; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·18 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent., to £ 66. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 7-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar silver was 1-16d lower in value at 27 3-8d per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent. at 59 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also lower to a like extent, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Some £ 75,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England. To Calcutta £70,000 in gold was shipped yesterday.

The quotations in the London Financial market to-day for Consols, together with those for the other denominations, were without change, save for a decline of 1-16 per cent. in 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee securities to £ 65 15-16. For Short London Bills at 3 months' sight the rate of Discount was 1 7-8 per cent. and for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, 2 1-8 per cent. In New York Bar silver was unchanged at 59 3-8 cents per oz., also demand Exchange on London at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 37 1-2s per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, in a steady market.

The Liverpool cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 3-16d for February and 3 1-4d for June-July deliveries. The Day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 15,000 bales The Manchester market was firm.

To-day American Arrivals recovered 1-64d. in the Liverpool Cotton market, 3 13-64d. being quoted for February and 3 1-4d. for May-June deliveries. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was firm. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 14,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales, at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports decreased by 65,000 bales, being 116,000 bales. The total stock increased to the extent of 41,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,756,000 bales.

Ready mid-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, in New York yesterday, to 6 5-16 cents. per lb.; Futures 6 points each, to 6·05 and 6·09 cents per lb. for May and August, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales.

There was no further change to-day in the price of Ready mid-Uplands in New York, 6 5-16 cents continuing to be quoted; while Futures recovered 2 points both for May and August, at 6·07 and 6·11 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 8,900,000 bales, compared with 8,700,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The tone of our local Cotton market has been steady to-day, with a small enquiry. "Fine" Broach, February-March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 156 per candy, and "Good," for March, at Rs. 152 1-2; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 134 1-2; "Fine" Bengal, at Rs. 126. Exporters bought 100 bales Akota at Rs.130 1-2; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 119 to Rs. 128; and 509 Broach, at Rs. 155. The mills purchased 500 Bengal, at Rs. 128, 800 Dhulia at Rs. 125 to Rs. 129; 1,400 Bhusawal at Rs. 128 1-2; 200 Khangaum at Rs. 131½, and 200 Sawginned at Rs. 136.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 14,650 | bales. |
| Wheat | 5,971 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,144 | " |
| Rapeseed | 5,034 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,948 | " |
| Groundnuts | 3,148 | " |
| Castorseed | 4,220 | " |
| Rice | 6,903 | " |

FREIGHTS.—The market is very firm for February loading, and there is not much demand for forward. Business passed at 20s. 6d. per ton for Cotton for Genoa, 19s. for Trieste and Venice, and 19s. 6d. for Hamburg, all for February loading. Lines to the extent of some 5,000 tons were reported placed, for April loading, at 17s. 6d. for Marseilles and 17s. 9d. for Antwerp. A steamer is reported fixed at 18s., for one picked port, late March or early April loading.

Exchange opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no business of any importance reported, and rates were quoted at closing as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s 4 3 32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 2-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 1-2 | " |
| Francs | 171 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with 98 5-16 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 98 7-16 for Account, and 88 for 3 per cents.

SHARES are neglected, and prices unchanged.

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 6.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

286-97—Muljee and R—Gordhandas Khattau and others v Runchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M Part heard

520-98—Bicknell M and M—Homes N A Wadia vs The Bengal Coal Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co

631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—In person

305-96—Wadia and G—Tna Damji Dewji Purohat vs Memon Hajee Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D

49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotum Mangaldas—Mathubhai N and H

592-98—Thakurdas D and C—Karmally Joosub and another vs C A Turner and others—Payne G and S

174-98—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Runchord Soondarjee and others—Maikubhai and J

18-98—King and C, for nauer—Mahadoo Hassoo Koly vs Madhowji Iswerji and another—Smetham B and N

143 and 6112-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs George Edward Hawes—Smetham B and N

169-97—Wadia and G—Pannalal Parsadilal and others vs Mathuradas Amersing and another—Payne G and S.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshitand D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J.

516-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

175-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.

641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nasarali Dawoodjee—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

439-98—Hiralal M and M—Ravchand Ramchand vs Kai Khushroo Nowrojee Karaki and another—Pestanjee R and K. Part heard.

282-98—Crawford B and Co—R Carruthers vs Ada and Forence Carruthers

371-97—Framjee and D—Hajee Ismail Hajee Dada and another vs Hasham Hajee Mahomed—In person

341-97—Framji and D—Haji Mohomed Haji Doda and another vs Hasham Haji Mahomed—In person

560-98—Payne G and S—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dada and others vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Seedick—Hiralal M and M

534-98—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Pragdas Segarmal—Bicknel M and M

12-98—Payne G and S—Carl Jagan vs Ernest Gane and others N H Moos and Co

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

24-99—Manu and H—Phirose C Sethna vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Modi

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... Inches | 29·393 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... degrees | 78·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 66·6 |
| Dew Point ..... | 58·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·539 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .. | 4·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees | 88·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 69·8 |
| General Directions of wind* | NE, NNE, ENE, W, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles | 202 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

COLLEDGE—DRING—January 10, at Southampton, A J Colledge, son of late G W Colledge, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Patience, daughter of Col W Dring.

DEATH.

DOWNING—January 14, at Cavendish Road, Colonel A S Downing, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of late General Downing, aged 58.

## BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KALE—February 4, at Bombay, Gopinath Ramchunder Kale, cashier, "Bombay Gazette." Deeply regretted.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENHILL—January 31, at 5 Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of F F Greenhill, of a daughter.

HIND—January 31, at 1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Hind, Vacuum Oil Co, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCK—BEYTS—January 31, at All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev J I B Cockin, Cecil Henry Buck, of the Punjab Commission, to Dolly, the eldest daughter of E F Beyts, District Engineer, E I R, Allahabad.

HINDLEY—RAIT—January 24, at St Paul's Church, Agra, N-W P, by the Rev Edw Pegg, of the Sikandra Orphanage, assisted by the Rev H W Birney, of St John's College, Agra, Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, fifth son of Charles Hugh Hindley, Esq, of Alleyn Park, London, to Annie, daughter of the late Henry Rait, Esq, of Berhampore, Murshidabad, Bengal, and of Mrs Rait, of the Church Zenana Mission, Agra.

DEATH.

GORMAN—January 30, at 35, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Mary Josephine Gorman, widow of Edmund Gorman aged 58 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1899.


THE Chairman of the London County Council, Mr. McKinnon Wood, evidently takes the whole world for his province, and with extensive view surveys mankind and its needs from China to Peru. Last month when distributing prizes at the Clapham School of Art he held forth on the relations of Municipal bodies to architecture, and announced that the L. C. C. had resolved to keep the architectural development of the new highway from Holborn to the Strand in their control. Those who have seen the mournfully mean result of the Council's control in Rosebery Avenue and other thoroughfares, will shudder to think of what the new Holborn-Strand Junction will be. Seeing that the cost of this improvement will be two millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling, the possibilities are great. The one least likely to be realised is that the new road will be—"if the County Council of the future adhere to this decision"—architecturally worthy of the Metropolis. That is a matter, however, that need not trouble us much Bombay the Beautiful need not sorrow over the æsthetic shortcomings of London. What concerns us more is the remarkable excursion of the chairman of the London County Council at a recent meeting of that body into the region of Indian finance. He is, it appears, so deeply impressed with the unselfish interest of English bankers in Indian currency questions, that he urges the Imperial Government to guarantee the whole of the Indian debt, so as to considerably reduce India's payment of interest. Such a reduction, he is confident, and doubtless with good reason, would be welcomed by bankers and capitalists at home. It is not so certain that it would be welcomed by investors in India who saw with dismay the interest on Government paper lowered in a very short period of time from four per cent. to three and a-half, and from that to three per cent. Government Stock at the latter rate has no market in India, the first buyers finding to their cost that they made a serious mistake in having anything to do with it. The rapid and compulsory reduction of interest seriously affected the position of families and institutions depending on trust funds invested in Government securities, for their income. The idea underlying the suggestion that the Home Government should guarantee the Indian debt is that Indian Stock could be converted into two and three-quarters or even into two and a-half per cents. Such a reduction of interest would serve as a stimulus to hoarding in India; no native of this country would invest his money in paper for a rate of interest that would not insure him against loss from the inevitable fluctuations of the market.

Mr. McKinnon Wood's banker friends no doubt would find Indian paper, guaranteed by the Government, a very useful security in view of the reduction of the available amount of consols through the operation of the sinking fund and the continuous purchases by the Government departments. But the price of Indian stock when guaranteed might, and probably would, run up almost to the present level of consols, thus reducing the interest on the money invested in it to two per cent. Government of India paper at that figure would become unsaleable in India; Indian stock would consequently find its only market in London. The political and monetary inconvenience of a state of things in which the whole of the interest on the debt would have to be sent abroad need not be pointed out. No one capable of appreciating the grave considerations which would present themselves to the Government of India were such a proposal to be entertained by the Home Government, would suppose for a moment that even the prospect of a reduction of the interest would tempt Sir James Westland or his successors to approve of such a momentous step. The Indian administration would find itself hampered at every turn by the exigencies of the British Treasury if the latter were to become responsible for any addition, for whatever purpose, to the liabilities of this country. The position would be as irksome as that of a guaranteed railway company, that is obliged to get express sanction before ordering a locomotive or rebuilding a tottering bridge. It would fare ill with every project for a State railway or an irrigation Canal proposed by the Government of India, if it required to be sanctioned by a Government Department in England, permeated with the conviction that all such undertakings should be left to private enterprise. The price would be far too heavy for even a possible reduction of one per cent. in the interest on the debt. That was the amount of the saving estimated when the guarantee of the Home Government was advocated in some quarters, the fall in exchange threatening the Government of India with bankruptcy. It is by no means clear that a guarantee would materially reduce the interest. Even were it to do so, the investor, whether in India or in England, would not profit by Indian stock being placed on the same footing as consols. The stock would rise above par, for the premia would bring down the interest, to two per cent.

We have so far only looked upon the suggestion from the point of expediency, as affecting the interests of India and her Government. But it should be clearly understood that a guarantee by the Home Government is not within the range of practical politics. No Ministry would propose, and no House of Commons would sanction, so heavy an addition to the responsibilities of the British tax-paper without an adequate return in the shape of a proportionate contribution to the British Exchequer. Besides, a guarantee of the Indian debt would form a precedent to which every Colony would appeal in support of a similar guarantee for Colonial stock. It would be difficult for the most stony-hearted Chancellor of the Exchequer to refuse the demands of his own kith and kin, if he had granted such a perilous boon to India. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would scarcely be encouraged to entertain the proposal so airily preferred by the Chairman of the London County Council by the recent experience of Spain. That Power, with a chivalrous insouciance worthy of her heroic past, guaranteed the Cuban loans to the tune of a hundred and forty millions sterling, a large part of which was expended on harbours, railways, roads and fortifications. The fate of war has transferred these assets bodily to the United States. Spain guaranteed the millions expended in the development of the resources of the Philippines, which are now a bone of contention between the United States and the Filipinos, the contending parties being agreed only on one point—that neither of them will relieve Spain of the responsibility she so rashly assumed. She will be left to choose between repudiation and financial ruin. That example is not one to be followed.

RIFLE STEALING is daily becoming a more common, easy and lucrative profession, not only in stations bordering on our North-western frontier, but in the whole of the Punjab. Rifle thieves are prowling about everywhere, and gradually but surely the tribes beyond our North-west frontier are growing richer in the possession of rifles of the latest pattern. Daily are they adding to their well stocked magazines, and our next little war with the Trans-frontier Pathan will be a more serious business. We started on our last expedition on the frontier without any idea of the number of rifles of precision in the hands of the tribesmen. It was well known that a few Martinis, Enfields, an odd Lee-Metford or two were in their hands; but everyone, the Political officers included, were under the impression that the majority of the tribesmen would be armed with the antiquated muzzle-loading jezail. However, this optimistic view was rudely dispelled in that ever-memorable battle at Dargai. On that day, the enemy poured a fire into our ranks from many hundreds of barrels of the latest breech-loading rifles—the unmistakeable report of the jezail was very seldom heard. It is well-known that about eighty Lee-Metfords fell into the hands of the Afridis during that campaign, and about forty Martinis. And in return for these the Orakzais had to give in as part of their fine five hundred breech-loaders, while the Afridis had to pay in eight hundred. They paid the numbers in full, but the quality of the rifles handed in has been the subject of much adverse criticism in English and Continental papers and magazines. Some little time ago, a board of experts assembled and took stock of these rifles, with this very satisfactory result, that only two out of the 1,300 were discarded as absolutely useless. It is rather strange that this fact is not more widely known or that it was not made more public. As there are not wanting, even now, people who take delight in running down the success of the expeditions on the North-west frontier in 1897-98 it would be very satisfactory to know for certain the actual condition of the weapons that were surrendered, and whether these tribesmen were obliged to hand in really useful weapons, or whether, as rumour pointed then, they were patched and broken rifles, more dangerous to the person firing them than to the person fired at.

IF it were really the case that we obtained 1,300 useful weapons from the tribesmen, it is a great pity that the fact was not published at a time when it was the fashion, both at home and out here, to decry the whole business, to underestimate the amount of damage inflicted on the tribes, and to scoff at the leniency of the terms and the weakness of the Political officers. There is little doubt that they are still well armed, and the rifles won in fair fight or stolen from camps along the line of communications have been retained. In addition to these, as is continually stated, more rifles are being stolen. It is becoming a most serious question. Something ought to be done. There are a thousand and one ways open to the rifle thief, and it is difficult to take the thousand and one necessary precautions. Government have from time to time offered rewards for the best inventions that would keep rifles secure in barrack-rooms, guard-houses, and in tents during camps or on the line of march. Up to date though many attempts have been made nothing has been invented that fulfils all the necessary conditions, and it seems impossible that anything that quite hits off the requisite article ever will be thought out. Every soldier must guard his own rifle as dearly as he guards his life. The severest punishments that can be meted out under the Army Act should be administered to the soldier or sepoy who through carelessness allows his rifle to be stolen, and if a few rifle thieves could only be caught red-handed, and summarily dealt with as they deserved the example set would be useful, and news of it would surely cross the frontier. But the rifle thief is as clever as he is daring, and added to these two admirable qualities, he possesses a third, which in reality stands him in better stead than the first two—he is the model of patience; "Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," and he plays a waiting game, with the greatest success. It is very rarely that the rifle thief can achieve his object without accomplices; very seldom can he steal behind some sentry, isolated from his post, and in the depth of night kill him and steal his weapon. More rarely still can he creep into a barrack-room and make away with his cherished loot. But he waits his time; he, with promises of money, enlists into his service some trusted menial who has lived his life in the barracks, who knows when a few rifles can be taken with absolute safety. Then some morning at reveillé rifles are missing. This quondam faithful servant has disappeared also, and is never seen or heard of again. Meanwhile a hue and cry has been raised, but the thief has a thousand ways of hiding the loot, a thousand ways of transporting his costly plunder across the frontier, where he can get a good price for his rifles.

PERSONS to whom the frontier is an unknown land may ask how the rifles can go past frontier posts undetected. But there is nothing easier in the world. A Pathan does not travel by the frequented paths, and does not require the light of day to find his way to his own mountains. It may take some little time before the chance of smuggling with absolute safety comes, but it comes in time, and the value of a rifle does not diminish in a couple of months. Would it not be feasible to employ among the barrack menials of a British regiment quartered in the Punjab, on frontier stations and elsewhere, where these hateful thieves are known to be prowling about, a few detectives disguised as barrack servants themselves. Some of the better servants, tried and loyal men of superior caste, might easily be instructed in their work, given a larger salary, with promises of further remuneration should rifle thieves or their accomplices be detected. It goes without saying, that the right men for this important duty should be chosen, quick, clever, reticent yet observant men, and men who get on good terms with numerous loafers always ready to congregate round and about barracks. The native is by nature a born actor. Would it not be possible to train a few of them to become good detectives. Safety armracks, safety locks, and other inventions to keep rifles secure in barrack-rooms are theoretically excellent, but every soldier and every officer who knows anything about barrack life will agree that nothing of this kind can keep rifles absolutely safe. Sooner or later through someone's carelessness the rack would be left open, the padlock not fastened, and the fates would throw half-a-dozen or a dozen rifles into the arms of the rifle thief and his accomplices instead of one. Were the tribesmen on the frontier our friends against a common foe, we would be willing to see them well armed and provisioned with ammunition. But with the mad Fakir, and other mad and eloquent Mullahs ever wandering about and preaching their fanatical doctrines, the question of checking rifle stealing is becoming daily a more important one.

AN official account of the Chitral expedition follows very closely on Colonel Robertson's volume. Both may be classed as belated. Each will answer its specific purpose and in no way detract from the value of its fellow. Colonel Robertson's is a plain but interesting narrative of the compaign, in which the general reader is considered rather more than the military student or the political officer. The official account is a huge blue book compiled under the orders of the Quarter-Master-General in India by Captain Robertson, D.S.O., 3rd Dragoon Guards. The whole account was originally compiled by Captain Robertson, who was Field Intelligence Officer on the divisional staff of the Chitral Field Force. His work, however, was subjected to considerable revision and editing at the hands of the Intelligence Branch and circumstances arose which rendered it impracticable to submit the matter thus edited to its original compiler without further delay in the production of the work—a delay, for obvious reasons, it was very desirable to avoid. Colonel Wolfe Murray, the Assistant Quarter-master-General, who is responsible for the preface and possibly the revision and editing of the report, therefore explains that the account of the campaign may be found lacking in that continuity of style which might otherwise have been expected, but that every effort was made to present the history of the events connected with the expedition as succinctly and accurately as possible. This has been done, and Government's version of the history of Chitral from the time of the agreement with Kashmir and the establishment of a political agency at Gilgit in 1877 to the installation of Shuja-ul-Mulk as Mehtar is given. Probably it would have been wise to add the volume to the list of secret publications, especially as the whole of the military operations are minutely described, and the country mapped with the utmost regard to detail. But it is published, and offered for sale at three or four rupees.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, arrived here early this morning from Poona by the passenger train, in company of Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. Sir Robert Low drove to the Yacht Club, where he put up during his brief stay in Bombay. A of salute fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYLER, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, accompained by Captain G. C. Dowell, Aide-de-Camp, returned to Bombay this morning from his tour of Inspection at Aden, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Shannon.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us a pretty, little incident which happened at the Assault-at-Arms at Mian Mir on Tuesday afternoon. A group of soldiers' children with empty-pockets were gathered round a fruit-sellers basket looking with longing eyes on the dates and plantains which it contained. One of the rank and file came along, noticed the situation and, with what must have been a heavy drain on his resources, rose to the occasion: Tommy bought up the whole stock-in-trade at his own valuation—the sum of one rupee, distributed it and produced a perfect picture of juvenile happiness.

FINAL orders about the construction of the Tinnevely-Quilon and Madura-Paumpen railways are still being awaited from the Secretary of State; but it is expected that they will be received within the next few weeks. Meanwhile, Mr. Michell and his subordinates are hard at work making final preparations for beginning construction. Two bits of survey have also to be finally settled, namely, the south Vaigai alignment of the Madura-Pamben project, and the hill section of the Tinnevelly-Quilon project, a very difficult section which the former survey party was obliged to leave incompletely surveyed. For this latter servey a sum of Rs. 15,000 has just been sanctioned by the Government of India.

COLONEL O'MOORE CREAGH has now been formally appointed to succeed Brigadier-General Cunningham in command of the Aden district.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DE BEATH on return from leave this week has resumed has appointment of Deputy Secretary in the Military Department.

THE steamer Bhandara left Zanzibar for Colombo on Wednesday after 36 days on the East African Coast without a single case of plague occurring.

THE Narhwana Kaithal-Branch of the Southern Punjab Railway was opened for goods traffic on the 1st instant, and will shortly be opened for passenger traffic.

WHILE the question of the management and improvement of the Hissar Farm is under consideration, and at a time when the Meteorological Reporter is extending his field of operations it is opportune to suggest that an observation station should be established under the charge of the Superintendent at Hissar. At first blush it would seem strange that such a matter could need suggesting in the case of a district notorious for precarious rainfall—where a Government farm is carrying on operations for which knowledge of the climatic conditions is especially desirable. But all the same there is no meteorological station at Hissar, probably for the same reason there is no dairy farm there.

WE understand that the Rev. Henry Whitehead, Principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Superior of the Oxford Mission, is to be Bishop of Lahore in succession to the late Bishop Mathew.

COLONEL WALTER CARR MACKINNON, whose death is announced, served in the 87th Fusiliers throughout the Mutiny. General Cheap Brooke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been on the unemployed list since 1881.

IT is, we understand, probable, that the Government of India will take up the question of the constant changes and postings to and fro of civil officers in the districts, with a view of seeing what remedies are possible.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar leaves Calcutta next week to arrange his big annual shooting party, which begins about the end of the month. The Count of Turin and other cold weather visitors will be among the Maharaja's guests.

THE Viceroy and Lady Curzon witnessed the final tie in the polo tournament at Calcutta on Thursday, and Bishop Welldon, with the old Harrow instinct strong upon him, looked in to see the finish. The Calcutta Polo Club team won easily.

THE Punjab-Bengal Football Tournament has been won by the Somerset Regiment, who defeated the North Staffords in the final tie on Thursday by 3 goals to 1. Lady Symons distributed the tokens of victory to the winners amidst general enthusiasm.

THE convalescent soldiers from the Presidency district sent to Shahjahanpur for change of air will be passed on to the hill stations for the summer, except in the case of those whose improvement in health is so marked as to permit their return to duty.

IT is likely that some of the small posts on the Samana Range will be given up, the garrisons being concentrated in a good defensible position, while the local water-supply and roads leading to the range will be improved. The plan seems an excellent one in every way.

MR. E. HENRY, Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, on completion of his visit to the North-West Provinces and Punjab, will go on to Burma and Madras, explaining in each instance to the local Governments his system of registering finger mark impressions for detective purposes.

THE extension of the Lyallpore Railway as far as Toba Tek Singh is expected to be ready for inspection in March, and the link between Toba Tek Singh and Khanewalla will probably be completed in November next. Toba Tek Singh is situated on the road to Jhang, and visitors to that oasis will, on the opening of this section for traffic, be saved a good deal of the long and dusty tonga journey between that place and Chichawatni.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS will read with interest the remarks which Lord Curzon made on Wednesday at the annual dinner of the Asiatic Society, not in his official capacity as a patron of the Society, but "as a student and writer who had himself profited by its publications, and who was intensely interested in its work and welfare." Lord Curzon told his hearers he meant to do all in his power "to encourage research, to promote study and to safeguard the relics of the past as a part of our Imperial obligation to India." Among other things, while His Excellency's enthusiasm in this connection lasts we might suggest that there should be an Imperial Numismatist whose post might be made something more than honorary, and also that the salaries of official archæologists in general should be sufficient to place them above the temptation of trading in manufactured relics.

THE first portion of the Indo-China loan of 200,000,000 frs., for construction of railway, was subscribed thirty-six times over. Fifty-five million francs was asked for. On the day before the issue the bonds were dealt in at a premium of 11 francs.

M. CARL JACOBSEN, a brewer, has informed the municipal authorities of Copenhagen of his intention to present the city with all the art treasures he has collected, on condition that a suitable building is provided for their reception. The value of the collection is estimated to exceed 5,000,000 kroners.

IN the Reichstag in Jan. 17 a Radical Deputy sharply criticised the action of the Federal Council with regard to the Lippe-Detmold Question. The Imperial Chancellor defended the course taken by the Council, and Dr. Liober, the leader of the Clericals, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Chancellor's explanations, and his concurrence with the views of the Radical Deputy.

THE first batch of Indian penny postage letters was distributed in London on Monday (Jan. 16.) Many of them were addressed to the hon. member for Canterbury, expressing thanks for his successful labours in the cause of Imperial Penny Postage, and not a few of them took the form of round robins, signed on Christmas Day by general officers and their wives and daughters, subalterns in the Army, and others.

THE Rev. William Ross, of Cowcaddens Free Church, Glasgow, has just made the remarkable statement that during the last twenty-five years he has performed the marriage ceremony for no couple who have not previously undertaken to have no alcoholic liquors at the subsequent festivities. It is still more surprising that only in five or six cases out of about a thousand have the bride and bridegroom refused to agree to Mr. Ross's conditions.

THE "Liberte" seems to have been rather precipitate in taking it for granted that Great Britain was beginning to relax her warlike attitude. The "Central News" Portsmouth correspondent telegraphs :—The Reserve Fleet is not to be broken up. The ships are simply to return to their ports to give leave to the crews. About Feb. 21 the fleet will reassemble at Portland, thus releasing the Channel Squadron, which may then go for a short cruise and manœuvres.

THE following Gentlemen Cadets have been awarded prizes as the result of the recent examination for Commissions held at the Royal Military College :—Sword of Honour, Under Officer O. A. P. G. Meadows, 'Anson Memorial" Sword and Queen Victoria Medal for General Proficiency, Military Administration Military Law, Tactics Fortification, Military Topography, Gentleman Cadet G. G. J. Sankey; Drill, Senior Corporal P. S. Stoney; Gymnastics, Gentleman Cadet G. E. D. Mount; Riding Under Officer A. A. G. Bond; French, Gentleman Cadet H. W. F. Twiss; German, Gentleman Cadet W. B. Roberts.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Jan. 17, after a recess of nearly a month, and was immediatey treated to a renewal of obstruction at the hands of three out of the six German parties—namely, the Nationals and the Progressists and the Schonerer group. The rest of the Germans, says the "Standard" correspondent, observed an attitude of benevolent neutrality. The Obstructionists number together eighty-three, and succeeded to-day in enforcing six roll-calls, but it was not easy for them always to find the fifty members necessary. After the names of members had been read for the fifth time, the President, Dr. von Fuchs, asked "Does the House wish to continue this tedious sitting?" to which the answer was "No!" But before he could adjourn, a debate was started on the Order of the Day for Thursday's sitting, which the President declared, must be included, as it was "a necessity of State." To this the Germans retorted, "The first necessity of State is the compromise with the Germans. The Ministry ought to go, There is no greater necessity of State than the withdrawal of the Languages Decrees," and so on. The President replied, "You, above all, ought not to oppose the Recruits Bill, in the interest, of the alliance with Germany," to which Herr Prade answered, addressing the President personally, "You yourself belong to the worst enemies of the Austro-German Alliance," and Herry Wolf exclaimed, "You should read Bismarck's 'Recollections,' and what he says there about Austria." Another roll-call, the last, followed with the result that the Order of the Day for Thursday remained unchanged, and the sitting was then closed.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

### THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SUGGESTS A GUARANTEE OF THE INDIAN DEBT.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Chairman, at a meeting of the London County Council, referred to the deep interest of English bankers in the question of the Indian currency, and strongly urged the Imperial Government to guarantee the whole of the Indian debt, which it practically guarantees already, as this would considerably reduce India's payments of interest and would be welcomed by bankers and capitalists at home.

## TREATY PORT ON THE YUKIANG RIVER.

### COMPENSATION FOR MR. FLEMING'S MURDER.

FEB. 4.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, says the Tsung-li-Yamen has agreed to open a treaty port at Hanning-fu on the Yukiang river.

The Chinese Government has also consented to pay 30,000 dollars as compensation to the relatives of the murdered British missionary, Mr. Fleming.

## TURKEY'S POSITION IN EGYPT.

### LORD SALISBURY REFUSES TO SAFEGUARD TURKEY.

In consequence of the Sudan Convention between Great Britain and Egypt, the Turkish Ambassador in London has made representations to Lord Salisbury with a view to the conclusion of an arrangement for safeguarding Turkey's position in Egypt.

Lord Salisbury, however, has declined to discuss the question.

### THE REPORT UNFOUNDED.

LATER.

The report of the Turkish Ambassador's representations to Lord Salisbury regarding the safeguarding of Turkey's position in Egypt and the reply attributed to the British Premier proves to be incorrect.

## SIR W. HARCOURT AND THE LIBERALS.

### UNWILLING TO EMBARRASS THE PARTY

FEB. 4.

Sir William Harcourt leaves home to-morrow on a visit to the Riviera.

Sir W. Harcourt's departure for the Continent is taken to indicate his unwillingness to embarrass the Liberal party and his willingness to accept any leader that may be chosen by the party on Monday next.

## THE CHINESE LOAN.

### NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

FEB. 3.

The Chinese loan of £2,300,000 guaranteed by the Northern Railway is announced. The price of issue has been fixed at £97, and the list will be closed on 7th inst.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE TREATY.

### SMALL PROSPECTS OF RATIFICATION.

FEB. 4.

A Washington despatch says there is small prospect of securing the requisite majority of the Senate in favour of ratifying the peace treaty with Spain.

## MR. RHODES IN BELGIUM.

### CONFERENCE WITH THE KING.

FEB. 3.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in Brussels, where he lunched and conferred with King Leopold.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

### IRISH VICTORY.

FEB. 4.

Ireland has beaten England in the Rugby Match by six points to *nil*.

## THE PLAGUE IN MAURITIUS.

No fresh cases of plague have occurred at Port Louis since the 25th ultimo.

## REPORTED OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

A report is current in New York that hostilities have begun in the Philippines and that Manila has been attacked by the Filipinos.

## IMPROVED PEACE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

Sir Edward Grey in a speech at Hecham referred to the pacific auguries in Europe as indicated by the reception of the Tsar's rescript, the improved tone between Great Britain and France, the repletion of the powers as regards land grabbing in Africa, and the general tendency of the world towards the policy of the open door.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASSAM.

### THE FREE GRANTS OF LAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The proposals to which the Government of India have agreed, for encouragement of the development of Assam by emmigration, are published. Grants of waste land, not exceeding ten thousand acres each, will be made on 33 years' leases, free for the first ten years and at a rent not exceeding three annas per acre up to the twentieth year, the land eventually becoming the grantee's property, provided he opens it up satisfactorily.

## NEW HOSPITAL FOR CALCUTTA.

### LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The Honourable Mr. J. Woodburn laid the foundation-stone, yesterday afternoon, of the Albert Victor Hospital, associated with the Calcutta Medical School, at Belgachia Road. The design for the hospital was supplied by Mr. C. Thornton, A. R. I. B. A., and it is expected that the hospital will be completed within nine months. It is ercted to the memory of the late Prince Albert Victor. Besides being an institution of charity and free medical aid, it will afford facilities for clinical study to the students of the Calcutta Medical School, and will also afford a field to independent practitioners in this city for the research of indigenous drugs.

## THE POONA MURDERS.

### CASE REMANDED TILL THURSDAY.

POONA, FEB. 4.

Early this morning, Mr. Pynder, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Brewin, and Ramjee Pandu, Chief Constable, took Balkrishna Hari's charge with some policemen andmounted European police and went towards Lakdipool. The party went by the Fergusson College where they met Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, and proceeded beyond Sir Jamsetjee's bungalow on the Ganesh Khind Road. They alighted and treaded across country and began the ascent of a portion of Chattarsinghi Hill, which is enclosed as a reserved forest. The party led by a forest guard went to Vitalbana and inspected a babul tree, and after a time the police party returned, bringing with them some shots which they had found embedded in the trunk of the tree. Balkrishna was taken back to the Faraskhana and placed before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, where a remand was asked and granted, the case being adjourned till the 9th instant. Mr. Nicholson will conduct the case for the prosecution.

## SACRILEGE AT THE CITY CHAPEL.

FEB. 5.

A sacrilege was committed, on Saturday night, at the City Chapel, in Nana's Peth. The theives broke open a silver box, obtained possession of the key of the Tabernacle, whence they removed the Chalice, scatering the host about the place. They also took a silver crown and silk cloak from the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a silver cup, some gold embroidered vestments, and other articles.

The police have arrested two men, one a malee, belonging to the Church. No property has yet been recovered.

## THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

During the past week several cases of plague have appeared at Sangam, near the General Plague Hospital A nursery gardener, his wife, and son caught the plague and were removed secretly to a village four miles from Poona, where all three died. Later two more persons, residing in the same nursery grounds, were attacked and removed to the General Plague Hospital; a also student of the College of Science, residing in the same place. It is believed that the servant at the plague hospital who died recently of that disease used to visit his house.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 4.

The P and O Company's s s Coromandel arrived here, this morning from Bombay.

The P and O Company's steamer Bengal left here this afternoon en route to Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 4.

The P and O Company's s s Parramatta from Bombay arrived here this afternoon,

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 111 3-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 3-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 66 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-8 |

The sume about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

THE Hired Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, arrived in harbour, on Saturday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th January, and called at Queenstown on the 14th, Port Said on the 24th and Suez on the 25th idem. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 44 officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 7 warrant officers, 5 women, 7 children, 1,220 men rank and file, 22 women, and 24 children. The Nubia encountered bad weather during the voyage. She left Southampton on the 11th Jan., and met with moderate wind and fine weather with glass falling. At noon she experienced strong and increasing S.S.W. winds with hard rain squalls, the ship pitching with the considerable sea. Passed the Eddy stone at 0-47 a.m., on January 12, when off the Scilly Isles she experienced the full force of the gale on the 12th January, which did so much damage along the coast. The ship was hove to in the gale for ten hours, with terrific sea running, after which time she was able to proceed. From Queenstown to Cape Finestine she experienced strong S.W. gale, thence to Port Said fine weather. From Suez to Bombay fine weather with strong N.E. Monsoon and adverse currents between Aden and Bombay. The following are the names of the Saloon passengers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs C J Spottiswoode 2 Yorks Regt
Lieut Col and Mrs G S W Hewat and child 2 K O S Borderers
Major C W Pook 1st Devon
Major and Mrs T Dooman and 2 children R A M C
Major W D A Cowen R A M C
Major and Mrs E A Fanshawe R H A
Major G D Hunter (D S O) R A M C
Major A Stables R A M C
Major E S Marder R A M C
Capt J Thompson R A M C
Capt and Mrs H P Hancox and child R I Fusiliers
Capt T E Marshall R A
Capt A C Joly de Lothbiniere, R E
Capt G B Wallace 2 Essex
Capt K K Knapp R A
Capt G T Rawnsby R A M C
Capt C C L Barlow 1st Lincoln Regt
Lieut and Mrs J A Crosthwaite 2nd D L I
Lieut and Mrs J R Gaussen and child I S Corps
Assist Paymaster W T H Haywood R Navy
Lieut M F M Meiklejohn 2nd Gordon High
Lieut and Adjt Hon G H Morris 2rd R Brigade
Lieut C H Garratt 2nd S Stafford
Lieut H W C Orr 1st Linc
Lieut and Mrs G W G Neill and child 2nd Rl Scots
Lieut T S Cox I S Corps
Lieut T B McCardlish 2nd A and S High
Lieut A A Birley R A
Lieut J A Byrne 2nd R I Fusiliers
Lieut L H Thornton 3rd R Brigade
Lieut E C L Wallace I S Corps
Lieut G B Carter R A M C
2nd Lieut R N King 1st Lincoln
2nd Lieut L A Jones-Mortimer Som L I
2nd Lieut J M V Stewart 2nd K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut E Milford 2nd S Stafford
2nd Lieut G C Dinman, 2nd S Stafford
2nd Lieut C S Platt 5th Dra Guards
2nd Lieut W W Seymour 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut C L Rome 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut W E W Elkington 1st R Warwick
Lieut G B Scott I S Corps
Revd H B Smith Chaplain C E
Revd F J Sutherland Chaplain R C
Wife of Captain Judge and 2 children K O York Regt
Miss Campbell I N Service
Wife of Captain Wingfield and 2 children R A
Wife of Lieut Dalrymple Hay and child I S Corps
Wife of Capt Banks Dorset Regt
School Mistress Fermar Army Schools
School Mistress Briene Army Schools
School Master Beardsby wife and 5 children Army Schools
Band Master Miller D C L I
School Master Jackson Army Schools
Band Master Strong wife and 2 children Northampton
Conductor Hoare Comt Dept
Conductor McCosachie and wife Comt Dept
Conductor Arthur Ord Dept

## YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

### RACES WHICH WERE NOT SAILED.

OWING to very light wind, all the races advertised for Saturday last, had to be postponed. They wil be re-sailed on some future day, of which due notice will be given as usual.

## H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

### VISIT TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Zanzibar *Gazette* of January 11, says:—H. H. Aga Khan has sent a telegram from London to his followers, the Khoja community here, announcing his intention of paying a visit to Zanzibar in the month of April. The telegram was read before the "jamat," and much joy and satisfaction was evinced thereat. The wire also stated that His Highness intends staying five months in Zanzibar. A party of H. H's servants numbering eighteen men have arrived from Bombay to assist in the arrangements for his reception, which are to be on a very extensive scale.

## DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warden, sailed on Saturday for Calicut and Rangoon with the following details:—Captain S. J. C. P. Perry, R. A. M. C., Captain G B Wallace, 2nd Essex Regt; Lieuts P C L Roultridge Garratt, and 2nd Lieuts Milford and Denman 2nd South Stafford Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon E I Culpeper 384 non-commissioned officers and men and 15 followers.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

The Eighth Extra Meeting of the West India Turf Club was held at Mahaluxhmi on Saturday. There was a fair attendance. The entries were numerous, and some capital racing was witnessed. Eight runners turned out for the Small Stakes, which Greyleg annexed without much exertion. Munwar was served up a hot favourite in the Novice Plate, but there was always plenty of money for Repentance. The former seemed to have the race in hand until challenged by Repentance in the run home. The latter won somewhat easily, thus compensating his owner for his defeat a fortnight ago in the New Comers' Plate. Munwar ran well, and only requires a few more gallops to win a nice stake. Mehraj was favourite for the Arab stakes, but Shanavaz was undoubtedly the pick of the handicap and was supported by shrewd judges. He has not done much since winning at Belgaum, and probably on this account he was fielded against. The issue was never in doubt and he won handsomely. The Park Stakes provided a surprise, and Antwerp did the bookmakers a good turn in beating Clarice and Rapidity. Carden, a well-bred horse, was fancied in some quarters, but he would not gallop. The Small Galloway Plate was a good betting race, Liverpool being strongly fancied. In a big field he carried top-weight and cut out the work. Extra poundage told its tale and before reaching the bend he was beaten. A splendid race ensued between Governor and Rainbow, and Johnson gained the verdict on the former. Boulevarde ran away with the Welter-Handicap, for which he started an odds on favourite During the afternoon the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry played a selection of music. The following are the details:—

Small Stakes for Arab ponies landed since August 1st, 1898, and which have not won a race value Rs. 180. Distance 1-2 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Mustapha Khan's Greyleg 9st 3lb, Ebrahim | 1 |
| Mr A Martin's London 9st 3lb, Johnson | 2 |
| Mr Jackson's Conqueror 9st 3lb, Herroo | 3 |

Also ran: Sweet William 9st. 3lb.; Hajee 9st 3lbs; Suglavie 9st; Prince George 8st 5 lb; and Clipper 8st 5lbs.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Greyleg, London and Conquerer, 15 to 1 others.

Conqueror jumped off with a good lead to the distance, where he was joined by London. Entering the straight Greyleg drew up, and coming on full of running he won by half a length, two lengths between second and third. Suglaire was fourth.

The Novice Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab galloways landed since 1st August 1898, and which have not won a race value Rs. 180. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W.I. Allowances—Galloways which have not started for race value Rs. 180. 4lbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Ali bin Amir's Repentance 8 st 5 lbs, Ebrahim | 1 |
| Mr Friendship's Munwar 8 st 5 lbs, Chuggan | 2 |
| Mr Ali bin Amir's Councillor 7 st 13 lbs, Sada | 3 |

Others ran: Brilliant 8st. 5lbs, Babadin 8st. 2lbs. Arbid 7st. 12lbs. Towfig 7st. 4 lbs.

Betting: Evens on Munwar, 6 to 4 against Repentance, 10 to 1 Arbid, 15 to 1 others. The favourite went to the front and got a substantial lead. On coming into the straight Ebrahim shook up Repentance, who won somewhat easily by three-quarters of a length; bad third.

The Arabs Stakes (handicap)—Distance—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. horses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief of Kagal's Shanavaz 7st 12lbs, C B Mahomed | 1 |
| H H Aga Khan's Mehraj 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim | 2 |
| Mr H E A R's President 9st 4lbs, Syed | 3 |
| Captain Young's Topthorn 9st, Johnson | 0 |
| Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's Nepal 8st 7lbs, Nama | 0 |
| Mr D D's Karnataky by Tam O Shanter 7st 12lbs, Ganga | 0 |
| Mr D D's Phelwan 7st 8lbs, Herroo | 0 |

Betting: 7 to 4 against Mehraj, 4 to 1 President and Shanavaz, 6 to 1 Topthorn, 10 to 1 Nepal, Karnataky and Phelwan. President got well away, and he and Shanavaz showed up prominently, Mehraj drew up, but at the three furlong post Shanavaz had the field beaten, and coming away won in a canter by two lengths; three quarters of a length divided second and third.

The Park Stakes: Distance—5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For all Horses. Handicap.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr R J Hunter's Antwerp by Marvellous—Ringdove 7st 7lbs, Herroo | 1 |
| H H Aga Khan's Rapidity 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim | 2 |
| Mr Cowie's Marengo 8 st 2lbs, Chuggan | 3 |
| Mr Lyndon's Clarice 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed | 0 |
| Mr T L Robert's Carden by Broxion—Jew's Harp 8st 4lbs, Greenhalgh | 0 |

Betting: Evens on Clarice, 2 to 1 against Rapidity, 6 to 1 others. Clarice, Rapidity, and Antwerp came along together after the flag fall, Carden and Marengo being in the rear. So they ran till reaching the bend, when Antwerp on the inside drew to the front, followed by Rapidity. Marengo came up at the last, but could make no impression on the leaders, Antwerp winning by a neck from Rapidity.

The Small Galloway Plate (handicap).—Distance—6 furlongs, Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C B Galloways, 13 3 and under.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr P F Fischer's Governor, 9st 2lbs, Johnson | 1 |
| Mr S K S's Rainbow, 8st 4lbs, Jakoo | 2 |
| Mr A M's Romeo, 8st 1lb, G B Mahomed | 3 |
| Mr A M Bushari's Liverpool 9st 10lbs, Greenhalgh | 0 |
| Mr Jusufally Mahomed's Driver, 7st 12lbs, A Wahed | 0 |
| Mr S K S's Boulter, 7st 6lbs, Native | 0 |
| Mr D D's Muktar, 7st 10lbs, Herroo | 0 |
| H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kolhapur, 7st 8lbs, Noor Mahomed | 0 |
| Chief of Kagal's Nizam, 6st 12lbs, Pillagi | 0 |
| Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's Nobleman, 9st 2lbs, Chuggan | 0 |

Betting: 5 to 2 Liverpool, 4 to 1 Nobleman, 6 to 7 Romeo and Muktar, 10 to 1 Governor 15 to 1 others, Liverpool got away with a clear lead Romeo, Driver, Governor and Rainbow being in close attendance Two furlongs from home Liverpool was beaten and Rainbow drew to the front and rounded the bend first. Coming up the straight Johnson brought up Governor with a rush and secured the verdict by half a length; Romeo two lengths off was third.

The Welter Handicap—Distance—6 furlongs, Winner, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 20; third, Rs. 15. For all horses which have not won a race value Rs. 180.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S K S's Boulevarde 11st, Capt Young | 1 |
| Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's Alma 9st, Mr A Martin | 2 |
| Mr Townsend's Miss Hussey, by Hackthorpe—from Jessamine 10st, Mr Corbett | 3 |
| Mr Littleton's Sheldrake 10st Mr Petre | 0 |
| Mr T L Robert's Hawthorn 10st Capt Greig | 0 |
| Mr R J Hunter's Summer Hill 10st Mr Dition | 0 |

Betting: 6 to 4 on Boulvevarde, 6 to 1 Alma, Miss Hussey and Sheldrake, 10 to 1 Summer Hill, 15 to 1 Hawthorn. Boulevarde held the lead from the start to finish, and won in hollow style by six lengths from Alma; Miss Hussey was a bad third.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

### LANDOWNERS' MEETING.

YESTERDAY morning a meeting of landowners of B Ward was held at the house of Mr. Ibrahimbhai Dossa, Jail Road, for the purpose of discussing what action they should take in reference to the Bombay Improvement scheme. Mr. Hassan Khalil occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting said there were many objections to be urged against the adoption of the scheme. If it were carried out much property would have to be demolished, and where would those people go who would be turned out, Further it was proposed to acquire much more property than was necessary for the purpose of the scheme, and it was to be done for the purpose of enabling the promoters to sell the land at an enhanced profit and so reduce the cost of the undertaking which would be unfair to the landowners. After discussion it was agreed to pass the following resolutions: That this meeting of the landowners of B Ward urges on the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay the advisability of conducting the proposed new road, to be opened from Elphinstone Bridge to the Queen's Road, passing with a very large curve through Parel Road, Old Nagpada Cross Lane, Memon Wada, Mirza Ali Mahomed Street, New Bengalpura Street, Fugla Landel Street, Nishanpada Road, formerly called Umarkhadi Road and joining Chinch Bunder Road, now called Dongri Street, as shown in their Plan No. 90, and thus necessitating the acquirement of a great portion of properties, with a smaller curve so as to affect a smaller portion of properties from Parel Road passing by Imamwada Road, touching Dongri Jail Road South, crossing Nowroji Hill and connecting Chinch Bunder Road. (b) That this Meeting of the land-owners of B. Ward respectfully protests against the acquisition by the Trustees of those properties which do not come in the way of the Street Scheme, and are not necessary for, or affected by, the said Scheme, (c) That this meeting of the landowners of B. Ward requests the Trustees to provide accommodation for the poor and labouring classes before acquiring properties in which they reside for the purposes of the Street Scheme, and hopes that due regard will be paid to the valuation of the properties so acquired. It was further resolved that copies of the resolutions be forwarded to the Governor, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, the President of the Corporation and if necessary it authorised the committee of the B ward to work in conjunction with other wards.

## ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE IN KHANDEISH.

### MEDICAL AND POLICE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, FEB. 2.

THE District and Sessions Judge of Khandeish Mr. Tipnis was further engaged on Thursday in hearing the case in which Lallusing Basantsing, police naik, stood charged with having caused the death of Dagdoo Tirmalee contrary to Section 304, I P Code, and secondly, with causing voluntary grievous hurt to extort confession contrary to Section 331 I P Code. The second accused, Abbas Ali, police hawaldar, and the third, Toolsiram, police patel, stood charged with having wrongfully confined the deceased Tirmali Dagdoo, and his companion, Marooti, for the purpose of extorting confession, or for the purpose of recovering property, contrary to section 348, I P Code, on or about the 18th November.

Mr. J. B. Khare, the Public Prosecutor assisted by Police Prosecutor of Dhulia, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin barister at law, instructed by Mr. Apte, pleader of Dhulia and S.V. Jog, pleader of Ahmednagar represented the three accused.

Mr. Dubois the Police Superintendent of Khandesh watched the case on behalf of the police. The Court was crowded as before Mr. Basantsing examined by court said he was hospital assistant in charge Parola dispensary in November last. He knew accused No. 2 and 3 because they were police officers. He remembered the Chief Constable of Parola sending to him dead body of Tirmalee of Dagdoo on the 20th November. The body reached him at about 8 a.m. He commenced the post mortem at 9 a.m. and finished it about 1 p.m. The Chief Constable sent a Punchnama and a report with the dead body. The deceased was of the Tirmalee caste. He was twenty years of age. The body was emaciated and cold. From internal examination he thought the emaciation was due to disease. If he had seen him alive he would not have considered him a strong, healthyman. The deceased did not look a constitutionally slender man. He bore the appearance of a sickly man. The witnesses said that the deceased was a strong healthy man but in his opinion they did not tell the truth. He thought the deceased looked so sickly that a reasonable man would hesitate to do even in ordinary violence to him fearing results which might not occur to a healthy man. There was no decomposition to the body No external wounds except six bruises namely on the back and elbow. Those bruises might have been caused by rubbing on a hard substance, such as a wall tree or ground He did not think the blows could have been caused by blows of a stick, pit falls or kicks, Kick on the body would leave a mark. There was no concussion of the brain and no disease in the heart. The lungs were normal; abdomen organs perfect and no blood in the stomach. There was internal hemorrage. Bowels were not injured. Liver was abnormally enlarged to four pounds. It was not ruptured. The liver was in such a condition that a blow with ordinary force would have ruptured it. The weight was 64ozs. Violence caused on the solar plexus would cause inflammation. He did not carefully examine the solar plexus in this case. The spleen was tremendously enlarged. Its weight was 32ozs. The natural weight was 6 to 8 ozs. It was enlarged on right and left sides and the bottom. It was in such a condition that an ordinary blow would have ruptured it. In his opinion the deceased must have been suffering from spleen disease for over three months. The spleen was so large that without rupture death might have been caused. If a man was suffering from enlargement of liver and spleen he might die without the rupture of either. The Liver might be inflamed but the inflammation of the spleen was not necessary. In his opinion he died of some kind of shock to the body or mind. This shock accelerated the death of the deceased which in any case would have sooner or later resulted from the disease of the liver and spleen. He could not say what would have been the effect of a shock on the internal organs of the body. The spleen disease had gone beyond cure. He was unable to say if there was no shock to the body or mind whether the deceased would or would not have died on that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kabiruddin he said, when the Superintendent of Police came to him he merely asked for the certificate. He had no talk with him about emaciation. The conversation took place in English The decomposition might have set in two days after the conversation but he would not say the body would have shown decomposition on that day. If he had seen the deceased at a distance of 6 cubits he could not have said that he was emaciated. In his opinion a man who was ill for two or three months if suddenly put under arrest, would receive sufficient shock that might bring about his death. Two kicks on the spleen region to the deceased would have caused rupture. He thought a forcible prick in the stomock would show a mark of violence on the solar plexus. A man apparently strong might be diseased internally and consequently very weak. An external shock was sufficient to cause the death of a man. And much more so if he is diseased.

Dr. Dalal examined by court said he was Lieut Colonel in Her Majesty's medical service He was Civil Surgeon at Dhulia. He read the post mortem notes which showed that the liver and spleen were enlarged and that they were not ruptured. He thought that with so much disease a man would not die without receiving a blow on the abdomen. The blow on the abdomen might be so severe that it would cause rupture of the organs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kabiruddin he stated that looking to the deceaseds spleen and liver he could say that one kick would cause rupture. Two kicks more so. There are cases in which persons might die from shock. He could not very well distinguish natural from shock death. The spleen was so much enlarged in this case that an ordinary blow would cause rupture.

Daji Chimaji stated he was Chief Constable of Parola. He received information of a theft at That maswadi. He made a punchnama at the house. He found Pandoo's son Vithoo beaten. When he went to Karadi, outside the village he found that dead body lying. Tirmalees complained to him that No. 1 naik had killed their man. He made enquiries as to the cause of death. The boot that is shown to me was procured from Dholi village. The stick before the court was procured from a forest sepoy's house at Karadi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kabiruddin:—Witness said there was nothing on the boots or stick to show they belonged to accused No. 1. The owner's name is marked on the boring instrument that is Marooti's. Neither Inspector Peishway nor himself assisted the superintendent in making the investigation in that case. During his investigation he had asked all the patels, Bheels and other persons to tell him the cause of death but they said they knew nothing about it. On that day, except Tirmalees, no one said that accused No. 1 had killed Dagdoo. Witness Zingrya and Gobji had told him about the matter early in the morning before the arrival of the superintendent. It was not true that the bheels collected over night. They were sent for by the superintendent. I recollected telling the superintendent that no evidence could be had though he knew at that time Zangrya and Goji knew about it. The constable who was with accused No. 1 at the time of the occurrence denied that No. 1 killed the man. He did not prevent any Teermalees from going with the dead body. Police Hawaldar accused No. 2 made a punchnama, which showed the accused was very ill in the morning. Accused No. 2 as superior police officer also gave a report. The havaldar's report and his report coincided in as much as both said the deceased died a natural death.

Mr. William Alexander Dubois stated he was superintendent of Khandeish police. On the way to Karadi he met the dead body of Dagdoo. He found the calf of the deceased very stout. There he took down the statements of three Tirmalees and Zingrya and Gobji when he reached the chief constable told him no evidence could be had. He collected bheels and got the Tirmalees to pick out the men who had tied Dagdoo and Marooti. He saw the place of robbery. There was a big and small hole. He thought the small could not be caused by the boring instrument before the Court, When he saw the foot prints they were somewhat faint. He had seen the dead body and was surprised to seethat the hospital had written about the body as emaciated,

In Mr. Kabiruddin's cross-examination he said he personally conducted the investigation. He was present in the lower court when the witnesses for the prosecution were examined. He was also sitting in court when Zingrya and Gobji the two principal witnesses were examined, He had seen the dead body once while sitting in his tonga. He learnt during the investigation that beside Constable Shafi, several police patils were present at the time when the kick was given, He said he again modified his statement and did not learn during investigation that the police patil's were there. He did not ask the police patel of Bhola about this. Bhola vilage was only two or three miles from Karadi, He did make enquiries from the other Bheels. All the persons who were alleged to have been there were not cited as witnesses. It was not true they were not called because they said nothing had happened, He did examine constable Shafi, but he was not called as a witness. The final answer Shafi gave was that accused, No. 1 had not kicked the accused. He did not cite other witnesses because he thought there was enough evidence. Looking at Marooti's statemen the found that Marooti did not identify Gobji.

The court announced that it had already put in the statement recovered before Magistrate of all the witnesses who gave evidence in the Sessions,

When the names of Sakharam Marooti and Nagoo, Tirmalees were called, they were absent. Then at the suggestion of the court the Public Prosecutor called several police witnesses to show that diligent search was made for the Tirmalee witness, but they were not found. Prosecutor then wanted to put in three statements but Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin objected to the course being adopted in as much as several inadmissible statements were recorded by the committing magistrate and there was no opportunity of cross examining those witnesses.

The court thereupon refused the application of the Public Prosecutor. The case was post poned to the 1st March. Then on the application of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin accused No 1 Lallusing was released on bail of Rs. 1000.

## PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

### REFUSAL TO OBEY REGULATIONS.

ON Friday afternoon the plague authorities in dealing with a number of Mahomedan residents in chawls in the Bazar experienced some difficulty. They refused to quit their chawls and submit to contect segregation, a communication was sent to the police, and a detachment of twenty native policemen were marched to the scene, while Mr. DuBoulay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali and Superintendent Volan followed. In addition to these precautions. Inspectors Wilkins, O'Kieffe, Barnett and Choke and Constables Searle, Ansell, Staley and Williamson were warned for emergency duty.

It is said the District Plague Officer of Mazagon was abruptly told to leave the chawls, and if inspection was necessary the crowd demanded the services of a lady doctor. On the arrival of the police the people listened to reason and subsequently submitted to the demands made of them by the plague officials.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 16 | 3 | 24 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada. | 26 | 8 | 42 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee | 16 | 3 | 25 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 41 | 12 | 48 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 39 | 67 |
| Total | 107 | 93 | 241 |
| Same date last year | 170 | 151 | 313 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 12 | 8 | 38 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada | 27 | 11 | 40 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi, | 17 | 8 | 17 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 40 | 15 | 47 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 5 | 4 | 19 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 45 | 54 |
| Total | 114 | 92 | 231 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 33,553 | 29,762 | |
| Same date last year | 195 | 158 | 295 |

## DEATH OF A CONVICT.

Ramchundra Dawoodin, a beggar, who was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for eight days, by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for begging in public thoroughfares, died of plague on Saturday morning in Her Majesty's Common Prison. Deceased was admitted into the Jail on the 1st instant, and on the following day he was attacked with fever. As the symptoms of plague were somewhat suspicious, the convict was not transferred to the Arthur Road Plague Hospital, but was kept under observation in the Jail Hospital. His condition grew worse, and he died on Saturday morning. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, on view of the body, the jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

## POONA.

The following telegram has been sent to Government:—The loyal inhabitants of Poona pray retain services of popular special plague officer Mr. Holland being experienced knowing native languages and customs, as plague is increased in Bombay, Nasik, and round Poona a mortality of which city has also increased. Petition follows.

## DAMAUN.

On Thursday Pali Vallabh girl of ten years of the Bhavsar caste died of plague on the main road in Katheria at Lower Damaun, Her father died of plague at Bombay on the 19th ultimo, and she came to Damaun with her mother on the 29th ultimo, and resided in the house next to that of the Soni girl who died on the 31st ultimo. She was attacked on the 1st and died within 30 hours. Yesterday, a Borah female who resided next to Pali Vallabh's residence died, it is suspected, also from plague. Dead rats were found in two houses on the main road and immediate steps were taken to thoroughly disinfect the houses.

The Presidency Plague Commissioner has sent intimation to Mr. Sorabjee Maneckji Damaunwala, who was originally to be called a witness at Surat, to give his evidence before the Indian Plague Commission at Damaun. On the arrival of the Commission, in addition to Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala, his Excellency the Governor and Drs. Pinto, Moniz, Cunha and Fernandes are to be examined as witnesses on the 9th instant and at midnight the Commission will leave for Bombay.

## RECRUDESCENCE AT KARACHI.

IT is with regret that we have to record an apparent recrudescence of the plague in Karachi. For many months have we now enjoyed an almost perfect immunity from that fell disease, but alas, within the past three days, there are indications that this dreaded scourge is again about to visit our town. The returns for Saturday recorded 1 case and 1 death in the Napier quarter; Sunday, 1 case and 1 death in the Jail qauarter; Monday, 2 cases and 2 deaths in the Napier quarter, and 1 case and 1 death in the Keamari Detention Camp (imported by sea) and to-day, 6 cases (3 in the Serai, 1 in the Napier, 1 Nusurpuri camp, and 1 in Cantonments,) and 2 deaths (1 in the Serai and 1 in the Napier quarter). From this record, which goes to show a spread of the disease over nearly all quarters, it can well be understood that the old prevailing fear has again siezed upon the native inhabitants who are beginning to flee the city. The trains are already blocked with passengers who are eager to reach their native towns and villages before restrictions are imposed. The observation camp will be re-established to-night at Malir for which 21 policemen and Dr. Niblock left this morning. We hope that this sudden increase of the disease is not really attributable to the partial cessation of the strict precautions undertaken heretofore at Keamari, for with the fearful intensity of the plague again in Bombay, it would have seemed more than ever necessary that stricter precautions than ever should be taken at our port with arrivals from thence. As we go to press the following particulars regarding the observation camp at Malir are handed us:—On and after the evening of January 31st the medical inspection now carried out at Karachi Cantonment Station will take place at Malir Station. Tickets by up trains will not be issued from Thul, Malir, (except on the authority of the inspecting medical officer) and Landhi. There will be a police cordon at Malir, and no person will be permitted to pass this by road without previous inspection by the medical officer at Malir. The medical officer at Malir station will detain for observation all persons from whose appearance or temperature he is suspicious of plague and to detain for disinfection of their clothes and effects all persons who from the sordid condition of their clothing or baggage are believed to be likely to carry infection, and as this disinfection can only be done by day, persons who are likely to be detained are advised to proceed by the morning train.—" Sind Gazette." (Jan. 31.)

## THE NAGARKAR LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Will you please oblige by allowing me the pleasure of placing on record through your valuable columns the deep sense of gratitude felt by the members of the institute in appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Shamrao Vittal Kaikini, pleader High Court Bombay and to thankfully accept his presents in a number of valuable books from reputed authors of the age, in aid of the institute.—Your s&c.

Hubli, February 1.

U. MANJUNATH,
Hony. Secretary.

ALBERT de Vandam, writing in the "Westminster Gazette" on Count de Mun, says incidentally:—Republicanism, turn it whichever way you will, is in its essence the gospel of political mediocrity. It is the bed of Paocrustus applied to the intellect, though only in one way. It does not stretch those who are short of the standard measure to the required length, but it decapitates those who exceed that measure."

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 20.

### THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THERE have of late been many indications that the relations between Britain and Germany have assumed a very different complexion from that which distinguished them immediately after the German Emperor despatched his famous congratulatory telegram to President Kruger after the Jameson Raid. The Emperor William has on more than one occasion recently taken the opportunity of expressing an opinion favourable to this country. A notable instance was the admiration which he openly expressed as to the conduct of the recent Nile Campaign and the unerring precision with which its end was accomplished and its aims consummated. The latest revelation of the Imperial mind is of extreme interest at this juncture. The way in which it was vouchsafed to us came about in a somewhat curious and circuitous fashion. Alderman Treloar, who is in business on Ludgate Hill, was in Palestine during the German Emperor's tour in the Holy Land, and was in fact, although unofficially, in the imperial train. In commemoration of the worthy Alderman's share in this historic and somewhat histrionic pilgrimage, a dinner was given the other evening at the Junior Carlton Club. Various speeches were of course delivered at the banquet, but public interest centres in that of Dr. Fenner. He gave the substance of a conversation he had with his Imperial Majesty at the moment when the report had reached Palestine of an impending conflict between France and Great Britain. One of the gentlemen of the party declared that the struggle would not last more than five or six days, as the British were fully prepared, and Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg would be in flames, while the French fleet would be exterminated. The Kaiser appeared to be under the conviction that the French would turn their efforts to the German forces on their frontier. According to the doctor, the Emperor is of opinion that the indifference with which the British regard their enemies abroad is due to the lively and continuous interest which every subject of her Majesty takes in foreign affairs. This, he declared, was the secret of our Empire.

### INTERNATIONAL FRICTION IN SAMOA.

Diplomacy, however, will have a hard task to make and keep sweet the relations between Britain and Germany if many German officials behave after the manner of the German Consul at Samoa, according to telegraphic advices just to hand. Hitherto, Samoa has perhaps been best known to the British public as the island home in which Robert Louis Stevenson spent the latter part of his life, as the scene of the eminent writer's death, the place where he sleeps his last sleep, sepulchred on a far hill-top overlooking the southern seas. But within quite recent days attention has been called to it in a very different way. It has been known for some time that dynastic troubles were brewing. The Samoans, whose fourteen islands were declared an independent and neutral territory on the 14th June, 1889, by the Conference of Berlin, seem determined to make history. They appear likely to succeed, the device which they have hit upon being civil war. The long arm of Europe, however, stretches to Samoa, and as a consequence the Samoan ambition in the history-making line has now been allowed to proceed without foreign interference. The revolution, which has at its head Mataafa, King Malietoa's former henchman and now rebellious vassal, has involved Britain, Germany, and America. The following despatch received through Reuter's Agency will explain the situation:—

"Advices from Samoa state that the Chief Justice declared Malietoa Tanu elected King and Tamasese Vice-King, Mataafa being disqualified.

"The British, German, and American Consuls met in conference with the Captains of the German cruiser Falke and H. M. S. Porpoise, when the German Consul refused to recognise Malietoa and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans.

"The natives thereupon assembled in large numbers at Mulinu with arms, and surrounded the Municipality. Malietoa and Tamasese mustered two thousand men, who were well armed, though their ammunition was defective.

"The British and American Consul endeavoured to avert hostilities which, however, began on January 1.

"Malietoa and Tamasese fought bravely, but five hundred of their men were captured, and their forces then became disheartened and outnumbered.

"The chief took refuge on board the Porpoise, while their followers were protected by the cruiser's guns.

"Mataafa lost 61 men, and Malietoa 12. Foreigners were put under the protection of a detachment from the Porpoise, on board which the Chief Justice and his family took refuge.

"Mataafa's followers then looted and burned a number of houses in Apia, destroyed the plantations, and pillaged the country.

"The Consuls decided to recognise Mataafa and the chiefs as the Provisional Government pending the receipt of instructions from the Powers.

"Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council, and the German Consul afterwards closed the Supreme Court, declaring the power to be vested in themselves.

"The British and American Consuls appealed to the captain of the Porpoise, who landed a detachment of blue jackets, and the Chief Justice, protected by a guard, took his seat in the Supreme Court. Mataafa held aloof.

"The excitement continues."

Commenting upon this, a well-known Ministerial organ says:—"When we say that the conduct of the Germans needs explanation, we are straining our powers of euphemism to the last ounce. In 1888 they backed the usurper Tamasese, who was thrown by Mataafa. In 1893 they gladly confined in the Marshalls the man who had thwarted them. Lately he was allowed to return, conditionally on resigning his candidature for the throne; in spite of which the Germans were suspected of backing him. The Chief Justice, an American, having ruled Mataafa's "election" invalid and Malietoa king, the German Consul refused to recognize Malietoa. There was fighting, after which Mataafa was temporarily recognized by the English and American Consuls as *de facto* ruler. At once the German Consul and the President of the Municipal Council (another German) seized the Supreme Court and declared the power vested in themselves. Naturally this has not been allowed. The Germans are violating the Berlin Treaty, as well as common courtesy to their colleagues in the triple control; and if their game is not to foster anarchy as a pretext for a pounce, what is it?"

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The joint action of the British and American Consuls at Samoa is of course as satisfactory as the independent and irregular action of the German Consul is unsatisfactory, and maybe not without a deep significance. Apart from this, it is every day becoming more plainly and emphatically demonstrated that the current of mutual opinion is ever bearing the Mother Country and the States towards an assured alliance, none the less likely to be effective because it may not be an affair of parchment and seal. The launch of an American ship of war from a British dockyard has proved a peculiarly fitting occasion for the exchange of those mutual sentiments which have of late so frequently and cordially been voiced on both sides of the Atlantic. The launch took place at Elswick, when the protected cruiser Albany, built for the American Government by Sir W. G. Armstrong, was successfully floated, making the first time in history that a vessel for the United States Navy has been launched abroad. The Albany is a sister ship to the United States cruiser New Orleans, which, under the name of the Amazonas, was built at Elswick for the Government of Brazil. The Amazonas was launched on Dec. 4, 1896, and on her completion last year, was in the River Thames, transferred to the United States flag. The Americans re-named her New Orleans, and she played a prominent part in the war with Spain.

The cruiser Albany is of the following dimensions:—Length on the water line, 330ft.; length over all, 358ft.; beam extreme, 43ft. 9in.; draught on a trial displacement of 3,500 tons, 16ft. 10in. She has a protected steel deck extending from stem to stern, and is fitted

with fourteen water-tight bulkheads extending up to the berth deck. In addition to these divisions, she is fitted with a double bottom, minutely sub-divided into water-tight compartments, and the store rooms and coal bunkers below the protected deck are also water-tight. The guaranteed speed is twenty knots an hour.

The armament of the Albany is as follows:—Six 6-inch guns, four 4·7-inch guns, ten 6-pounders, and four 1-pounder guns, all quick-firing; four Maxim guns, three 12-pounder fields guns, and three torpedo tubes. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Mrs. Colwell, wife of the Naval Attache to the United States Embassy in London. There was great cheering as the vessel, flying the Stars and stripes, took the water, while a band played "Hail Columbia!" Subsequently, Sir Andrew Noble, representing the Elswick firm, proposed the toast, "Success to the Albany." In the course of his speech, he said:—"He was quite sure that the whole country would feel pleasure in knowing that a vessel had been built there for the American Navy, for everything that made for a closer tie between Great Britain and the nation across the Atlantic must be a source of pleasure to every Englishman. The Americans must be proud of the qualities exhibited by their Navy during the recent war. They were the same qualities which our own Navy invariably displayed, the pluck and dash which were always expected of Englishmen had been shown by the Americans in carrying out their successful war. They had carried on that war without theatrical display, waiting patiently until their plans were properly matured."

Sir Andrew's remarks were received with exceeding cordiality, and the toast was honoured with much heartiness. But it remained for Colonel J. C. Taylor, Chairman of the American Society in London, to strike the note which found the most enthusiastic response throughout the proceedings. Colonel Taylor said:—"The Americans had realised in the late war that they were true descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race, from which they were proud to have sprung. There was no need in these days to blush at having Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins. They could feel and know that these two great nations bound together could defy the world. Marching shoulder to shoulder they made the great message of civilisation assured." Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech to which more particular reference will presently be made, has also made a significant reference to the harmonious action which is characterising the foreign diplomacy of Britain and the United States. The Colonial Secretary, after referring to the withdrawal by the French of their demand for the extension of their settlements at Shanghai, proceeded to say: "This demand was opposed by other nations as well as by ourselves. It was opposed by Germany, by the representatives of Japan, and it was strenuously resisted by the representative of the United States of America. That I think is a significant and noteworthy fact. Nay, I think and hope it will become history. It shows that circumstances are bringing about a community of interests between the different branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which may have in the future far-reaching and beneficent results."

### MR. JOHN MORLEY AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Mr. John Morley, in fulfilment of a long standing engagement to visit his constituents in the North, at last broke his platform silence of the recess by delivering at Brechni what may in some sources be regarded as the most important political speech of his life. The occasion was fraught with momentous interest inasmuch as he was expected and was indeed bound to explain the situation which had called forth the correspondence between himself and Sir William Harcourt and in which the latter's resignation of his leadership was announced. Opinions may and do differ as to the line which Mr. Morley thought fit to take in his speech, but there is a strong feeling among a large and important section of the Liberal Party that the speech rose to the height of the occasion and was worthy of the hour and the man. On all sides admiration of his courage is expressed. "Mr. Morley left us in no doubt as to why Sir William Harcourt resigned. "Sir William," he said, "refused to embark the Liberal party in any sort of competition—I must use the word, and I shall have a little to say upon it in a few minutes—of competition with Jingoes on either side, or to rival those who would influence international difficulties, for example, with Russia or with France. No man could continue to lead a party when his authority was exposed to question—question direct and question indirect—and when it was impossible for him to refute that challenge or to deny that there was substance in that question. I believe that that was Sir William Harcourt's view, and in that view I for one—not entirely unacquainted with the ground—I for one, as I have already said, entirely concur. The time has not come, happily, for me to compose—if it ever comes—to compose a political epitaph of Sir William Harcourt. The time has not come because I am perfectly sure, as he has already announced, that Sir William Harcourt's services will be still completely at the disposal of the party to which he has for all his life belonged—especially in the all-important department of finance, and that in that department, as before, he will, I know, and in all other branches of Liberal activity he will be inclined to co-operate to the fullest extent."

### MR. MORLEY DENOUNCES JINGOISM.

Mr. John Morley, after having made plain what had hitherto been in doubt, that he had no intention of withdrawing from politics but that he would be "as zealous and as eager as I have ever been in co-operating for the advancement of every Liberal cause and the clear-sighted and rigorous application of every Liberal principle," devoted himself with strenuous eloquence to the denunciation of Jingoism." "They often have said to me," remarked Mr. Morley, in his drily humorous way, "that I am what they call a pessimist—a gloomy pessimist. As far as I can make out, a pessimist in politics is a man who declines to swear that it is a very fine day when it is raining cats and dogs. My friends say that these are the dangers and the difficulties which I referred to when I began, and that those dangers and difficulties are now over. I can see no better reason for that than the reason why we date our letters 1899 instead of 1898. In my humble judgment, we are much nearer the beginning than the end. Nobody who scans the wide horizon of the world with a serious eye can doubt that this is so. I am asked, 'Well, but you complain of Jingoism—will you define Jingo?' . . . . I will make one fair offer: I will define Jingo on the day when anybody else will define Little Englander.' This challenge, it may here be noted, Mr. Chamberlain has been quick to take up, in the speech already referred to. With a touch of his most caustic wit Mr. Chamberlain said: "I observe that last night Mr. Morley challenged me—or was it the whole Unionist party? I am not quite sure—to find a definition for Little Englander, and he pledged himself if I succeeded that he on his part would find a definition for the word 'Jingo.' Gentlemen, I accept the challenge, and I shall look to Mr. Morley to redeem his pledge. The Little Englander is a man who honestly believes that the expansion of this country carries with it obligations which are out of proportion to its advantages." But this is parenthetical, and I return to Mr. Morley and his attack on Jingoism. "You may call it Jingoism," he proceeded, "you may call it Imperialism, call it what you like—I know the thing, and whether it comes from Liberal teachers or Tory teachers, I would beg of all my countrymen to remember what Imperialism is in the sense in which it is now used. Imperialism brings with it militarism, and must bring with it militarism. Militarism means a gigantic expenditure daily growing. It means an increase in government of the power of aristocratic and privileged classes. Militarism means the profusion of the taxpayers' money everywhere except in the taxpayers' own home—(Hear, hear)—and militarism must mean war; and you must be much less well read in history than I take the Liberals of Scotland to be if they do not know that it is not war, that hateful demon of war, but white-winged peace that has been the nurse and guardian of freedom and justice and well-being over that great army of toilers upon whose labors, upon whose privations, upon whose hardships, after all, the greatness and the strength of Empires and of States are founded and are built up." Mr. Morley went on to say:—"I freely recognise it would be most stupid not to recognise that there is a sense in which the word Imperialism is used, in the sense of national duty, not of national vainglory, in which it is used as meaning not aggression, but the service of mankind. The guardianship and the guidance of a great State is a mighty and noble task—one of the weightiest and noblest task that can fall to men. We cannot make light of our engagements and obligations, neither can we allow other States to make light of the engagements and obligations into which they have entered with us; but let us measure our national strength, let us cast our eyes forward, let us comprehend as many as we can of the consequences—you cannot comprehend them all. In a word, gentlemen, imperialism in this higher and better sense must be tested and measured and limited by common sense. And the Liberal party will only be useful as an instrument of human progress so long as they walk persistently and steadfastly in the path of these watchwords—peace, economy, and reform. If the Liberal party abandon that path what will they be but a body without a soul? The Liberal party chooses one day the Quaker, with broad-brimmed hat and drab attire, and then bears down on us with the plumes and flashing scarlet of the crusader. That is a party for whose future I do not augur well.

### CRITICISM OF THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Morley, in referring to the Soudan campaign, directed some oblique blows at Lord Rosebery, although he studiously avoided referring by name to his former leader. He gave a direct contradiction, however; just as Lord George Hamilton did some time ago, to Lord Rosebery's explanation of the evacuation of the Soudan by the Liberal Government in 1885. "I am told this," said Mr. Morley, "that the Liberal Government determined upon evacuating the Soudan because there was some Russian trouble in connection with what was called the Penjdeh incident. Those who say this have forgotten. It was not so. The evacuation of the Soudan had been determined upon before the Penjdeh incident arose." The present Secretary for India, as has been observed, had already forestalled this contradiction. But, to make confusion worse confounded, the "Westminster Gazette" observes with regard to this:—"Mr. Morley disputes the statement that Great Britain evacuated the Soudan in 1885 on account of the Penjdeh incident, and says he remembers the present Duke of Devonshire, at that time War Minister, saying the exact opposite in the House of Commons. That is certainly important, but it is not a little curious that both Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain should hold a contrary impression. Speaking in the House of Commons on March 20, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain said:—'We know perfectly well that that Government did not carry out its intention; it did not smash the power of the Mahdi; and there was a good and sufficient reason. The relations with Russia became extremely critical, a credit of eleven millions had to be asked for, and it was impossible to keep a large force of British troops locked up in the Soudan.' Is it possible that the real reason for the withdrawal was one that it was impolitic to avow publicly?" Passing on from his difference with Lord Rosebery as to a point of historical fact, Mr. Morley proceeded to comment upon the military operations which culminated in the victory of Omdurman. "I am not inclined," he said, "to stint my admiration of the gallantry of the soldiers, though I will confess that I think there is something disproportionate in the enormous eulogies that are passed upon soldiers in comparison with the silence that accepts the patient bravery of those other soldiers in the service of the world whose lives were passed in facing hardship and deadly danger in the depth of the mine, in the shunting yard, on the locomotive forging through fog and darkness, on ships going to and fro over the stormy main. Nobody denies that our officers and men on these occasions did their duty, and did it with skill, but don't quite forget the other side. I read a paragraph about the fervour with which a certain important minister of religion held a service. It describes the victory at Khartoum, and the charge of the 21st Lancers, and so forth. Unholy is the voice of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men! I wonder whether in exultation over the Maxim guns mowing down men like swathes of grass, I wonder whether they thought of another picture. (Here Mr. Morley quoted a description of the suffering of the Dervish wounded and dying.) Yes," he continued, "do not forget that, gentlemen; and what have you got? That is a point I wanted you to consider. Gentlemen, it is an impious and a dishonouring notion that that heroic man (Gordon), as merciful as he was fearless, was like some implacable pagan deity who needed to be appeased by hecatombs of human sacrifice. Is it a good and valid defence for these operations that you are opening up markets for British goods? It is because I love my country, because I know how kind and benignant in purpose and intention the people of these islands are, it is because of that I denounce this doctrine of war and bloodshed for commerce."

The conclusion of the speech was devoted to the fiscal consideration which the speaker considered to be involved in the policy of imperial expansion against which he had directed the shafts of his eloquence with such vigour. "I want to lay before you the case against expansion in all its breadth. For the last three years there has been a most remarkable increase in revenue. Is there a man, I wonder, who does not know that fat years are invariably followed by cycles of lean years, and that to count on the revenue of to-day as being a permanent revenue is complete recklessness. The prosperity of the revenue cannot be counted upon, but what can be and must be counted upon is the vast and continuous growth of expenditure. If you are to hold your own in the industrial competition you will have to spend more and more upon education. Then there are schemes of social reform, and they will all cost money, and a great deal of public money. The cost of your Army has increased within the last fifteen years I think by something like 25 per cent., and the cost of the Navy has increased by something like 50 or 60 per cent. I am not quarrelling to-night with this growth of expenditure. I am only giving you the measure, and begging you to consider the measure, of the growth of your burdens. Don't forget that if you persist in challenging all the nations of the earth to competition in naval expenditure you will have to build ships to rival not one or two Powers, but four or five Powers. As for the Army, it is already almost more than we can do to keep on foot a military force adequate to the defence of what we already possess When you are caught by the fascination of expansion and of civilising great new territories—the civilising itself being a doubtful thing—pray remember the other side of the case, and that, so far as you accept and work upon this policy, you are preparing burdens, rather than advantages and blessings for the next generation. Gentlemen, passing events show but too clearly that free and self-governing nations are sometimes as liable as emperors and kings of old were to fits of passion, and even of cruel passion to the thirst for territorial aggrandisement, and to the pagan pride of Empire. But there is this difference after all, that free nations recover. Here our perplexities and embarrassments of to-day will pass away. Let us only take care, you and I, when they have passed away, that the Liberals of Scotland shall be able to look back upon them with the assurance that they, at any rate, have not been betrayed by the popular excitement into fanning dangerous flames, and have not forsaken, no, not for one single hour, those principles and professions, that temper, and that faith which came down to us from great men, the fathers who begat us, who have made the majesty of this realm a majesty undimmed, and the character of this people eminent among all the nations of the earth for wisdom, for steadfastness, and for honor."

That his Scottish audience was sympathetic is evidenced by the fact that he resumed his seat amid loud cheers, while the meeting subsequently passed resolutions of gratitude to Sir William Harcourt for his great services, and of unabated confidence in Mr. Morley.

### THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Dunsany, elder brother of the Unionist member, Mr. Plunkett, who has taken so prominent a part in the Financial Relations movement; Admiral John Hay; Professor Alleyne Nicholson of Aberdeen; Mr. Thomas Spinks, Q.C., the Bishop of St. Helena; Dr. Welby, who has been killed in a carriage accident; Father Chiniquy, a well-known Canadian who some forty years ago seceded from the Church of Rome, taking with him a congregation numbering over a thousand; Mr. S. Chesters Thompson, a prominent citizen of Manchester; General John Gordon, Mr. C. B. Garrett a retired Bengal Civilian; and Brigade-Surgeon Robert-Pringle, an active but amiable member of the Anti-Opium League and similar organisations.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Saturday, the same Special Jury:—

### SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdul Barri, a Mahomedan police officer, was charged in that, on the 11th November last, he committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Pandu Vithu by kicking him on the body with the knowledge that such act was likely to cause his death. Also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt for the purpose of constraining him to restore or cause the restoration of certain property, namely, a silver kargota, the property of one Subar Maruba. William Jolliffe, the second accused in the case, was charged with having, on the 11th November last, knowing or having reason to believe that Roshan Mahomed had committed an offence, caused evidence of the offence to disappear by procuring the disappearance of the body with the intention of screening accused No. 1 from legal punishment No. 2 was also charged, as a police officer, with omitting to apprehend No. 1. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Inverarity appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. Davar appeared for No. 2. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. I. M. Shields, Foreman.

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| Mr. Oliver Chalk. | Mr. Bomonji D. Petit. |
| Mr. V. C. French. | Mr. E. Comber. |
| Mr. H. Gill. | Mr. R. N. Mant. |
| Mr. F. W. Stevens. | Mr. Ardesir D. Bolton. |

Gunny Nathoo, the owner of the rekla in which the body of Pandu Vithu was removed to the morgue, was the next witness examined. He said he saw No. 2 in Falkland Road in a victoria on the 11th November last, when he urged the driver of the rekla to hurry on. Witness followed the rekla to the morgue, where he again saw No. 2.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he was taken before Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, but was not prosecuted for plying the rekla without a license. Nobody told him that, unless he gave evidence that the Jemadar, No 1, was present at the morgue, he would be prosecuted for plying the rekla without a license. The policemen said that they wanted the rekla for taking a sick man to the morgue.

Dr. Joseph Dias, house surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, remembered a policeman bringing a body in a rekla, to the hospital on the 11th November last. He noticed one of his assistants examining a man in the rekla, and he went and examined the body. It was clothed, Witness found that the man was dead. This was about 10-30 a.m. The rekla was driven away, when witness told the policeman to take the body to the morgue. Accused No. 2 came to the hospital a quarter of an hour afterwards. He asked witness if a dead body had been brought to the Hospital and what he thought of it. Witness told him that he had ordered it to be taken to the morgue. Witness's impression was that it was the body of a thin man. It was not taken out of the rekla.

The witness gave his evidence in English, and as the interpreter did not repeat his evidence as he did in regard to the preceding witnesses, several of the answers were inaudible to the reporters, who are placed at the other end of the court. The alteration of the previous arrangements of the court makes it impossible for the Reporters to do their duty properly. For about twenty years previously, the witness box was placed near the reporters' seats; and when a witness spoke low, the judges threatened to fine him, and the threat had the desired effect.

Dhondu Athaji, a policeman, said that he was on duty at the Fort police station on the morning of the 11th November last. He was standing in the road at the corner of the station. Besides the witness, the other policemen present were Dadoo Meya and Rama Tookdivalla. Pandu Vithu was brought to the station on a charge of fraud. Dadoo Meya took him inside the chowkey. Pandu Vithu was made to sit down on the floor, and No 1 was sitting on a box near him. No. 1 began questioning Pandu, who denied taking the karghia. No 1 then gave him two or three slaps. Meanwhile No 2 came to the door of the room outside the chowkey. No 1 got up and went up to No 2, and talked with him English, No 2 ordered No 1 in Hindustani to make enquiries, and he then went up stairs. No. 1 returned and sat on the box, and began to question Pandu, who denied taking the kargota. No. 1 got up from the box and gave him a hard kick in the left side of his chest with his boot on. Pandu fell down. Dadoo Meya told No. 1 not to strike the man. No. 1 ordered him to hold his tongue, and to go out. No. 1 came out and called witness about twenty minutes afterwards, and asked him to make Pandu speak. Witness went in and saw that Pandu was dying. He looked to be in pain. No. 1 gave witness a pice and told him to fetch some ice and give it to Pandu. Soon after the latter was found to be dead; and by order of both accused, witness went to the stand and called a rekla. Pandu was put into it and taken to the Gokuldas Hospital by order of No. 1. No. 2 had gone upstairs. Pandu was not a stout man, and after he was placed in the rekla, both accused ordered Rama to take him to the hospital and to tell the saheb that the man was lying sick in the foot-path for five or six days, and that he died in the rekla on the way to the hospital. Both accused then told Babajee to go and get two or three witnesses. Babajee asked witnesses as to what? No. 2 told him to carry out orders, and Babajee went out in search of witnesses. Soon after, the two accused and Dadoo Meya got into a victoria and went towards Boree Bunder. Witness remained at the chowkey. Babajee brought two witnesses to the chowkey. (They were called and identified by witness) No. 2 and the havildar returned to the chowkey. Babajee brought to the chowkey three witnesses in all. No. 2 gave a letter to Babajee and Dadoo Meya and told them to take the three witnesses to the coroner's clerk. The witnesses were to tell the latter that Pandu had been lying in the foot-path sick with fever for five or six days, and that he was sent to the hospital. Witness was afterwards told by No. 2 to telephone to the police stations that a man, name unknown, had been found lying dead in Frere Road. Witness went and made a similar report to the carkoon at the Esplanade Police Court. The report added that the man died on the way to the hospital; that he was not admitted therein; and that a report was made to the coroner, who ordered the corpse to be disposed of. On the 12th and 13th November, by order of No. 2, witness went to the house of Mr. Velinker, pleader, to watch for any relatives of the deceased going to the house and make a report to No. 2. During those two days No. 2 himself came to the police. On the 14th November No 2 sent witness to the hay bunder to watch for the complainant and take him to him if found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Before this day I did not mention to anybody the fact of my having been sent to watch at Mr. Velinker's house. I do not know if Mr. Velinker's fee is higher than that of any other pleader. If Dadoo Meya had told me to go and watch at the hay bunder, I would have done so. It is true I did not mention to Mr. Vincent the fact of No. 1 having kicked Pandu Vithu.

To the judge: My statement in court to-day is true. My statement before Mr. Vincent is not true, because I had just then been roused out of my sleep I do not remember what I stated to Mr. Vincent.

To Mr. Inverarity; I did not mention to Mr. Vincent that accused No. 2 had told me to get false witnesses. I did not make a full statement to Mr. Vincent. I do not remember what I told him.

What you stated before the police magistrate is directly contrary to what you stated here to-day?—Yes.

Which is true and which is false?—I do not remember. (Mr. Inverarity reads the witnesses answers.) I did mention to the magistrate that Pandu died on the way to the hospital.

Then why is it not taken down?—I do not know.

Did you know that what you stated to the carkoon at the Esplanade Police Court was a false statement?—Yes. The description I gave of the deceased was a correct description.

Mr. Anderson read and put in the evidence of Mr. Vincent, late Commissioner of Police.

Savlia Luxmon, a seller of parched grain, one of the three got-up witnesses with regard to the supposed illness of Pandu Vithu, was next examined. He said he was told by a policeman to go with him and give evidence. Witness said he knew nothing, and asked what evidence he could give. The policeman told him to say what he instructed him to say, namely, that a man was lying sick in the road for three or four days. The policeman also brought two other witnesses and instructed them to say the same thing.

Appajee Mathujee, a hawker, and Bhicoo Babajee, a farrier, gave evidence corroborative of Savlia Luxmon's statements.

Bhicoo Babajee, in cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, said: I went and told a false story to the coroner's clerk, because the saheb, No. 2, required me to do so. (Laughter.)

If a native policeman in plain clothes told you to tell a lie, must you do it?—No, I would not tell a lie by order of a native policeman, but here was a saheb, and I had to obey him. He is the saheb of my section, and I had to obey him. The Sircar's orders must be obeyed. (Laughter.)

Ganpat Ramjee, a Mahar coolie working at the morgue, said he recognised the turban shown to him. It belonged to a dead body which he burnt at the direction of two policeman who had come to the morgue. He and two other Mahars went to burn the body. They were told to burn the turban too, but did not do so, and afterwards gave it up to the police.

Deo Ambajee, another Mahar coolie, corroborated the statements of the last witness.

Soondree, one of the two widows of Pandu Vithu, said she lived with him at Girgaum. Chandree, the co-widow, lived with them. He was a strong healthy man, and was seldom ill. He followed the profession of sailors' guide. She last saw him alive on the day of the last Deewalee, on which day he left the house in his usual good health at 6 a.m. The turban produced in court belonged to him. Witness afterwards made a complain, to the police.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

## PRESENTATION OF GOLD MEDALS.

AN interesting function was performed, on Friday evening last, at the Circus Tent in connection with a presentation of gold medals to Professor Kashinath V. Chatre and to some of his colleagues, for their success in training domestic and wild animals to perform marvellous feats, and in teaching young boys and girls wonderful acrobatic and gymnastic exercises. For this purpose an influential committe was formed, with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., as president, and a fund was collected to defray the cost of striking gold medals and for other incidental charges. The committee included Sir George Cotton, Sir J. C. Jehanghir, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C. I. E., Mr. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal, Mr. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. V. Atmaram, Mr. Nowroj. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr J. M. M. Jejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. B. Jejeebhoy, and others. The tent was beautifully lit up, and made gay by flags and bannerets and rows of artificial flowers. There were trees and triangles outside the tent, lit up with oil glasses arranged in a row. As this performance was announced to take place under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, the public began to arrive fully an hour before the advertised time, and within half-an-hour every inch of space was occupied by eager spectators, and hundreds of persons had to return home disappointed. H. E. the Governor was unavoidably prevented from attending. However, the committee having assembled with their families in strong numbers, the performance commenced at 9 o'clock, the company doing their best to make this exhibition a memorable one. At the conclusion of the first part of the programme, the ceremony of presentation took place. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra made a short speech, giving a history of how this Indian Circus was first organized with the assistance of native princes and chiefs, and as Mr. Chatre (senior) was well known for his equestrian skill, he was chosen to start a circus. After having trained a number of horses and men under the auspices of native princes, who placed such materials at his disposal as were required to make a start, Mr. Chatre within six months was able to show that he could conduct a circus successfully, and the performances made on Friday evening by his company (now transferred to his younger brother) fully justified his selection for the post. In appreciation of his success, the committee resolved to present a gold medal to him and to his confreres. The speaker then requested Sir Jamsetjee to make the presentations Sir Jamsetjee presented a beautifully executed gold-medal to Professor K. V. Chatre, with a few well chosen words of commendation of his skill in the equestrian art and in domesticating wild and ferocious animals and making them obey his words of command. Six other young men and girls received gold medals amidst deafening applause. Professor Chatre thanked the president and members of the committee for the honour they had done him in making these presentations. He added that the honour was due more to his elder brother than to himself, as the senior had done his best to start and maintain this circus and bring it to a state of efficiency. The elder Mr. Chatre having been invited to be present on the occasion, was called forward and presented with a dress of honour. He also thanked Sir Jamsetjee and the members of the committee. What he had done was to show that natives could conduct a circus as Europeans did. This interesting interlude having been brought to a close, the rest of the items on the programme were gone through to the intense delight of the audience, and the show terminated about midnight. The other recipients of medals were Mr. Maruti Rao, Master Rama, Miss Awada, Mr. Vasudev Rao and two others. Two performances on Saturday afternoon and night, and another yesterday evening brought the season to a close. The circus leaves for Nowsari in a day or two.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### INSPECTION BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

THE Bombay Volunteer Corps, which have their head quarters in Bombay, paraded on Saturday afternoon on the general parade ground, Esplanade, for the inspection of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Low, G. C. B., commanding the Forces at Bombay. The corps taking part in the parade were the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 341, rank-and-file, under Major Nicholson; the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 90 rank-and-file, under Captain Leslie, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 225 rank-and-file, under Lieutenant Colonel Trevitrick. About 4-30 p.m. the troops fell in and were drawn up, the artillery on the right and the infantry on the left, the massed bands being at the rear. The whole brigade was under the command of Brigadier General F. Ventris, C. B., commanding the Bombay District, who was accompanied by Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieutenant General Sir Robert Low, accompanied by Major Starton, Assistant Military Secretary arrived on the ground at 5 o'clock and was received with a general salute. The Lieutenant General, with General Ventris and Captain Aitken, then went round the rank-and-file and made a very close inspection. Afterwards quarter-column was formed on the right battalion and the brigade marched past in column, returning in quarter column. Amass of quarter columns was then formed and the brigade marched past in mass of quarter columns. The ranks were then changed, and Sir Robert Low addressed the brigade. He said that he was very much pleased in making acquaintance with the Volunteer Corps, who had their head quarters in Bombay. He had seen the Artillery Corps during the previous week at their camp of exercise at Mahaluximee and was much gratified with what he had observed there of the corps. He now saw the two infantry corps for the first time on parade and was much impressed by the very steady manner in which they had performed the march past and kept shoulder to shoulder. Lieutenant General added that he knew what amount of time they had to devote to volunteering, and the way in which they had performed their part on parade, showed that they had had hard and excellent training. He was very much pleased to see such a large number of men turning up on the parade that day. The corps afterwards proceeded to their quarters.

## SIR SALTER PYNE.

### LEFT AFGHANISTAN FOR EVER.

SIR SALTER PYNE, C.S.I. who returned from Peshawar a day or two ago, left Lahore on Tuesday on his way to Calcutta, where he will see the Viceroy whose acquaintance he made during Lord Curzon's visit to India some years since, and will later on proceed Home by way of Japan and America. His agreement with the Amir has now terminated, and although His Highness was anxious for his return, we cannot but think that Sir Salter Pyne is well advised in not going back to Kabul which, to go no further than common report, is not now a desirable place of residence. His decision, however, to terminate a service which has lasted for over twelve years puts an end to an adventurous episode which in its way carries us back to other centuries than this, to tales of Englishmen high in favour at the court of the Grand Turk, or the Dey of Algiers, an episode which together with its strictly utilitarian side has an aspect of romance. What strange things has he not seen and heard in his daily intercourse with the most despotic ruler of the present day, what strange stories could he not tell of intrigue and faction, of sudden reverses of fortune, of terrorism and of tyranny, when the time comes for telling and the book of the season gets written. Sir Salter Pyne, among several Europeans who have entered the employment of the Amir, has not only far outstayed them all in length of service but has been one to secure any real share of the confidence of that most suspicious and reserved of monarchs; full confidence Abdur Rahman would give to no one. Such confidence as Sir Salter Pyne slowly gained he was able to turn to the advantage of the Empire at the time when he acted as special Envoy from the Amir, and prepared the way for the Durand Mission. His residence at Kabul has not been the perpetual—peril that people at Home might imagine, and his life has not been in imminent danger quite as often as bazaar rumour has from time to time indicated. This has been partly due to the wholesome terror of the Amir's vengeance, and partly to the good terms which he established with the townsmen; indeed his own view is that the Afghan populace have no very hostile feelings towards Englishmen in spite of their supposed fanaticism, and in certain eventualities would welcome them with open arms. The suspicion and distrust is in higher quarters. At all events the more we grant the fanaticism, suspicion and intrigue, the more reason we find to congratulate Sir Salter Pyne on having come unscathed through it all, and he himself has cause for some pride and satisfaction in the reflection that although his own personal service has terminated, he has left a worthy monument of British energy and organisation in the huge workshops which he has created and for twelve years controlled in the Amir's capital.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist or "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICY.

### LINES WHICH FALL IN.

WITHIN the next few years the Government of India will have three important railway systems "falling-in;" that is to say, they will have to declare whether they will acquire under the terms of their contracts with the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay-Baroda and the Madras Railways the lines which are now being worked by those Guarnteed Companies. As regards the G. I. P. notice must be given within six months of August 17th of the present year if there is an intention to purchase. If such notice is given before January 1st 1900, the line will be acquired on June 30th following, if after January 1st the date of acquisition will be December 31st 1900. As to the terms, the Secretary of State, as the representative of the Government of India, can either repay the share capital in case or by an annuity expiring in 1948, the amount being determined by the average price of the stock for the three years previous to the date of the notice to purchase. It is practically certain, we understand, that the Government will take advantage of the terms of the contract, though of course, they have no intention of working the line themselves. An arrangement similar to that made with the East Indian Railway Company is always possible a State line worked by a Company. But a rumour is current that something more than this may be done. The Indian Midland Railway, which is worked by a Company for the State and has a sterling guarantee of 4 per cent. has interests very much in common with those of the G. I. P. and the union of the two lines, controlled by one board of directors and with one Management in India, would be a measure making for economy and efficiency. As regards the present directors, Sir Andrew Scoble is the chairman of both companies, while Mr. H. Wollaston Blake and Mr. A. H. Campbell sit on each board. We are not in a position to say whether this scheme has been seriously entertained, though it is mentioned by a London correspondent as a possible one; and we see no reason why Government should not arrange for the two systems to be made, one if shareholders at home can be persuaded to see the advantages that would accrue to them.

The Great Indian Peninsula has a length of 1,491 miles, the Indian Midland 1,058 miles, including foreign lines and extensions, the total mileage being thus about 2,550, or about the same as the Bombay-Boroda and Rajputana-Malwa mileage, and 336 less than the biggest system in India, the North-Western state Railway. There would be no particular difficulty experienced in managing a line of this length particularly as the Indian Midland is really a great feeder of the G. I. P. and the trafic upon it is mostly of the through kind. At any rate as the bigger line will fall into the hands of Government a few months hence the opportunity of effecting a union of interest seems a good one. As to the Bombay-Borada Railway notice of purchase need not be given until with in six months of May 1,905; but in 1902 the lease of Rajputana-Malwa line terminates and the Government will have to decide how that railway is to be worked for the three years that will intervene. They are not likely to take up the management as their policy is now one based on the principle that the State should build lines and Companies work them. The Madras Railway will not fall in until 1907; the terms of purchase in all three cases are the same.—*Pioneer*

## ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

### A NATIVE WOMAN THE CULPRIT.

A VERY curious theft case was reported to the Railway Police last week at the Cantonment Station When the Quetta Mail arrived at that station a Mahomedan woman travelling in the third class complained that her bundle of ornaments was missing, upon which the woman who alighted at the station and were travelling in that compartment were examined, but nothing was discovered. The Deputy Inspector of Railway Police who was travelling in the same train, however, took precautions of having all the doors and windows of the compartment closed before the train left for the City station. At the City station, just when the train stopped, a woman named Janu, wife a baker, inhabitant of Jullunder district, who was veiled and represented herself as a respectable purdanashin woman got out of the compartment in haste to leave the station. This aroused the suspicion of the Deputy Inspector, who promptly examined her luggage and other belongings but did not discover anything. Suddenly he detected something dangling about in her clothing in a heap, which on examination proved to be some of the heavier ornaments which were stolen. Further search led to the discovery of the lighter ornaments concealed behind her veil. She was kept in the lock-up for the night and placed he next day before the City Magistrate of Karachi, who sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

### SHEIK MAHOMET PASHA'S VIEWS.

THE special correspondent of the Central News at Alexandria writes:—Lord Cromer's speech on the foundation stone laying of the Gordon College at Khartoum attracted considerable attention here, as it was considered to be the first official pronouncement on the subject of the situation. It was my good fortune to be introduced to Sheik Mahomet Sulieman Pasha, and I seized the opportunity to interview him on the situation. The Sheik is a man of high standing and character, who for many year has spent much time and money in promoting the welfare of the natives. Will you tell me Sheik what is the effect of the speech delivered by Lord Cromer at Khartoum upon native circles?—Which circle he replied, for there are two camps here and they always take the different views.

How would you define these respective camps?—One that is all the time wanting to go back to the old rule which represented tyranny, oppression and fraud; and the other camp which having tasted progress; looks with much pleasure upon the changes for the better that have come to pass, and which is looking forward with hope and confidence for the continuation and completion of the good work already begun.

What is the respective strength of these camp?—The former, perhaps, five or ten per cent. of the population; the latter more than eighty per cent., and these are filled with gratitude and satisfaction at the changes of the last few years.

Would you say, then that eighty per cent. of the people are content with the British occupation and with it to continue—Let me tell you what I know for Egypt's good. I say that that portion of the population which understands the situation and is able to think is not only satisfied with the British occupation, but would be prepared to see it go farther.

What do you mean—a British Protectorate—I mean this—What we have already experienced is good, and we are prepared for and want more, call it what you like.

But many in England thank it would be better for the people of Egypt if the British troops were withdrawn. What do you say to that?—That those people should be able to live in Egypt under the old condition of things for three months, and they would cease to think thus.

If the English occupation was to cease, what would be the result?—In six months, said the Sheik solemnly, we should be swallowed up in barbarity again.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major R H Castor I M S B | Capt R R Browning |
| Major F C Reeves I M S M | Capt C A W Ford |
| | Capt C H Lewis |
| Mr J K Williams Bo | Capt H McConaghey |
| Lt Col F C Barker M D | Lt W C Black |
| Lt Col W H Manning | Lt C E E F K Macquoid |
| Lt Col R F Jameson | Lt P T Stainforth |
| Major F H Taylor | Hon Lt G H Nelson |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col D F Barry IMS B 6 mo MC | Lieut-Col C Monks I M S Bo furl to April 5 1899 |
| Major A R Sedgefield IMS B 6 mo MC | Mr L C Swift Bo Cov 6 mo M C |
| Capt A McConaghey B 6 days furl | Col T H Goldney (CB) 14 days |
| Capt C M Dallas B 2 mo furl | Lieut-Col W J Orr 3 mo |
| Mr R Greeven B Cov 3 mo furl | Lieut-Col M I Gibbs to Sept 6 1899 |
| Mr W Beechey B 4 mo M C | Lieut-Col G H Robinson 14 days |
| Mr C W Moss B 6 mo M C | Capt P W O'Gorman 6 mo |
| Major J L Van Geyzel IMS M 6 mo M C | Capt E L Sullivan 6 mo |
| Mr WT Nash M 6 mo MC | Capt F L Vincent 5 days |
| | Lieut AHO Spence 7 days |
| | Lieut L E Hopkins 3 mo |
| | Lieut J Galsford 3 mo |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt A McConaghey B | Major H H Dobbie |
| Mr J B Finlay CSI B Cov | Major H Eardley-Wilmot |
| Mr T Inglis B Cov | Major L Vidal |
| Mr A L Saunders B Cov | Capt R Heard |
| Mr E H Yates B | Capt J Ezechiel |
| Mr J Allen B | Capt K J G Dunnolly |
| Mr W Wilkinson B | Lieut R T C Calvert |
| Mr W B Gwyther B | Lieut J C H McCaskell |
| Mr S C Roy B | Lieut A M Doveton |
| Mr E L F Cavendish M | Lieut A W N Raven |
| Lieut-Col C Monks IMS Bo | Lieut J W Milne |
| Mr R Knight Bo Cov | Assist-Surg F C H Dady |
| Lieut-Col W Loch | |

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour with the English mails of the 20th January, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Mr E S | Penrose Mr |
| Appach Mr | Pugh Mr T |
| Hartley Mr and Mrs W and 2 infants | Pratt Mr S M |
| | Ridley Miss |
| Halstead Mr | Thomas The Revd Mrs and 4 children |
| Jameson Mr | |
| Jones-Parry Mr S H | Willet Saltred Mr |
| Lillywhite, Miss E A | |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bertram Mr Chas | Melhuish Mr W |
| Button Miss Jessie | Merewether Mr F |
| Chamberlain Col Neville | Oliver Mr E J |
| Davison Major K S | Roe Mr B |
| Fraser Lt W A C | Rodick Col |
| Hart Mr R | Sly Mr F G |
| Limpus Mr Mrs and Miss | Tha Tan Mr |
| Lyle Mr | Toon Mrs Chan |
| Moore Mr J | |

FROM ISMAILIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smith Mr A B | Smith-Carrington Mr N W |
| Smith-Carrington Mr F H | Sherman Mr and Mrs |

FROM BRINDISI—Daly Capt H

FROM PORT SAID—Serini Mr T M

FROM GIBRALTER—Costa Rev D S

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dowell Capt G C | Mackenzie St H S |
| Mack Sub Conductor W | Tyler Maj Gen T B |

## THE DREYFUS CASE.

A NOISY discussion took place on Thursday (Jan. 12) in the Chamber on an interpellation brought forward by M. Millevoye in reference to the charges brought by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire against the Court of Cassation. The Minister of Justice made a statement on the subject, and after speeches by M. de Cassagnac and others, the Chamber passed to the order of the day. By 423 votes, in facts, to 124 the Chamber adopted the order of the day pure and simple. In bad but forcible French, the "coup" and "rate."

The Chamber on Monday (Jan. 16) again commendably declined to interfere with the Court of Cassation. At the instance of M. Dupuy, by 422 votes to 74 it postponed for the "maximum" period of a month M. Firmin Faure's interpellation on the Picquart jurisdiction case. It fixed for February 10 an interpellation on general policy and then settled down to work on the Budget, which is beyond all precedent in arrear.

The Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation had before it as a witness Colonel Du Paty de Clam. M. Loew presided.

The Court of Cassation heard on Wednesday the experts MM. Couard Bertillon, and Varinard.

Major Exterhazy left Rottordam on Wednesday, Jan. 18, and arrived in Paris at 11-20 p.m.

It is now generally affirmed that the Court of Cassation will send Dreyfus before a fresh Courtmartial, but our Paris Correspondent expresses a strong opinion that in that event he will have a fair trial.

A representative of the "News Wiener Journal" has had a conversation with Colonel Schwarzkoppen at a place of public resort in Berlin. Having hinted to the Colonel that he would like to hear something about the Dreyfus case, the latter replied as follows:—"However much I may regret it, I can and must say nothing without the approval of my superiors. We have semi-officially declared that we never had anything to do with Dreyfus, and therefore I have nothing more to say in the whole affair. You will be doing me, as well as your colleagues of the Press, a great service if you will state this distinctly. I am overwhelmed by requsts for interviews from journalists of all nations. I daily receive letters which I am obliged to leave unanswered. This is not owing to any want of politeness on my part, but to the exigencies of circumstances."

Being asked whether he would not perhaps later on have an opportunity of speaking out, Colonel Schwarzkoppen answered:—

"I do not think so I am now merely the chief of a regiment, and my position has nothing whatever in common with my former occupation as Military Attache in Paris."

The Civil Tribunal on Wednesday (Jan 18) on the suit of plaintiffs whose names had been published in a list of Jews by the "Antijuif," awarded 500f. damages any further publication to involve a fine of 20f. for every name. The defendants will appeal against their condemnation by default. This will last some months, at the end of which time if there is a second condemnation, there will be a second appeal, followed by one to the Court of Cassation. This may go on for 18 months or two years, after which the newspaper will probably stop and reappear under another title.

## A BOOK ON RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON INDIA.

"A Pacific Englishman" calls attention in the "Standard" to a review in the "Novoe Vremya" of a work recently published by a M. V. T. Lebedeff, the purpose of which is to advocate the Russian advance into India, and indicate the best means of occupying Herat, Afghanistan, and portions of India. It is stated that the author was furnished with data from the Archives of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The title of the book is "In India: a Military, Statistical, and Strategical Sketch." The author sketches the various Russian and English expeditions into Northern Asia and former projects for a Russian advance into India.

The author then gives a statistical and geographical survey of the scene of (future) warlike operations, and finally develops "his favourite idea" of the onward movement of the Russians into India. He remarks that in 1885 Russia had established herself at the very gates of Herat, within 120 versts, whereas the outposts of the Anglo-Indian Army had not advanced beyond Chamau.— i.e., at a distance of from 650 to 700 versts from that point. M. Lebedeff writes:—"In the north our vanguard stood on the sacred 'Roof of the World' (Pamirs), in view of the snowy parapets of the Hindoo Koosh, and thus the chances in favour of an ulterior advance of the Russians into Afghanistan were greatly increased. "The permanent gravitation of Russia towards India," manifesting itself, first in numerous projects of expeditions into that country which have remained unfulfilled from various causes, and secondly, in the aggressive movement of the Russians in Nothern Asia—which Rawlinson compares to the advancing of parallels against a besieged fortress—has always evoked the apprehensions of England for the preservation of her power in India, has made her our sworn foe, and has caused her perpetually and systematically to aim at checking Russian policy in the East."

The author points out that England disposes of a powerful and almost invulnerable fleet, and that the only point where she has cause to fear Russia is her Indian Empire. "Therefore," he argues, "our task in Northern Asia is to establish ourselves there in a strong and ever stronger position, so as to be able to take advantage of it in case our antagonist should take it into his head to display such animosity against us as he showed, for instance, during the Crimean war, and at the time of the Congress of Berlin. The occupation of Herat, then of Candahar and Cabul, and finally, the inclusion of the whole of Afghanistan within the sphere of our influence—these will mark our furthest footsteps in Northern Asia; on these depend the advantage of Russia, and from the pursuit of these she must never turn aside." The reviewer here quietly observes that it would be folly to dream of accomplishing all these objects at one stroke. "Indeed," he says, "our author imagines nothing of the kind. He divides their execution into four campaigns, separated from each other by intervals of time, the date of which cannot at present be predicted and which will depend on circumstances." In the first campaign, beginning on the side of the Transcaspian Provinces, Herat is to be taken possession of, and the troops pushed on to the Transcaspian Railway (Merv). On the Turkestan side they will proceed from Samarcand, through Bokhara, to Mazar-el-Sherif, which also unites with the railway to Samarcand. In the second campaign, Afghanistan is to be occupied and an effective base of operations established along the line from Candahar to Cabul. This line will serve as a base for the movements in the third campaign, which comprises the taking of Beloochistan and the achievement of an outlet to the Persian Gulf.

And here, having arrived at this point, the author is of opinion that the moment would have arrived for the conclusion of a firm and durable peace between England and Russia, to the mutual advantage of both countries. But M. Lebedeff is not without some pensive misgivings as to our reasonableness, for he adds:—"Should, however, the enemy prove intractable, that would amount to a challenge to carry out the fourth campaign, by an advance to the countries on the west of the Indus, through Lahore to Delhi, where the final blow would have to be struck."

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities 'Pruni-men-vib' is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. livery dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses).—Only Pom Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 4 Royd, Street, Calcutta.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Writing in the "Figaro," "Whist" notes a change of tone in the English papers, brought about by various recent incidents tending, he says, to show a fixed desire on the part of the Emperor William to secure a "rapprochement" with France. In this connection Whist particularly dwells on the visits exchanged by the German Emperor and the Marquis de Noailles, and he is of opinion that his Imperial Majesty in principle views unfavourably the pretensions of Great Britain for the domination of the seas, based on the crushing of the French Navy, and, on the other hand is desirous to see a lessening of the tension between France and Germany. Whist quotes a conversation which the Emperor William had at Constantinople with an eminent member of the German colony, to whom he recommended a good understanding with the French colony, on the ground that if harmony existed in the East it would eventually have its effect in the West. The article concludes, as follows:—"A genial alliance between France and Germany would be difficult, but a colonial agreement is possible. I do not know if negotiations are on foot to this end but within the limit specified they would not be objectionable to the two countries."

In the Politique Coloniale M Eugene Etinne, Deputy for Oran, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in three successive Cabinets, those of MM. Rouvier, Tirard, and de Freycinet, from 1888 to 1890, examines the international situation of the world in connection with the present relations between France and England. M. Etienne seems anxious to prepare the French people for the result of the negotiations, which, it is believed, will shortly be entered into between Great Britain and France for the amicable settlement of various pending questions. He is undoubtedly in touch with the present Cabinet, and must be well acquainted with the aims of the Foreign Minister. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note, writes the correspondent of the Standard, that he confirms the statement I was able to make some time ago, and which was repeated on Sunday by M Paul Leroy Beaulieu, that the French would be willing to abandon their undisputed rights over the French Shore of New-found land in exchange for a sufficient compensation. M Etienne does not therefore apprehend any insurmountable difficulties arising on that point nor, indeed, on the question of the Customs dues levied on foreign goods including British in Madagascar. He maintains that the French are perfectly justified in applying the French tariffs in the great African island which has become part of French territory; but he points out that it is for the Government to decide whether it is usful or advisable to do so. When however all these minor though important question shall have been settled, the Egyptian problem will still remain to be discussed. M. Etienne throws out a broad hint that France might agree to leave England in unmolested possession of that country if she on her side were left a free hand in Siam.

An appeal of the French Socialists to the "English proletariat" has been published, in which "capitalism" in both countries is accused of efforts to bring the two peoples into collision, and the proletariat throughout the world is declared to be in need of peace for the attainment of its great objects.

The Paris Liberte takes then decision of the British Government for the dispersal of the First Reserve Squadron as an indication that Great Britain "no longer wants war." It speaks of the Czar's conference on armaments as more than ever bound to remain a mere platonic demonstration of good intentions.

The Paris correspondent of the Times sends intersting observations by M. Bellot de Minieres, a prominet agriculturist, who, he says, is a great friend of England, on the relations between the two countries. M. Bellot de Minieres says that neither Paris nor the Press is any more representative of French opinion than a whitechapel bar is typical of a club like the Carlton. France is, above all, a nation of soldiers and working men, just as England is a nation of sailors and working men, and England ought not to grudge France her army any more than Frenchmen should envy England her navy. For every true Frenchman colonial expansion is only an adventure into which Bismarck impelled the nation to make them forget the Vosges and to put them on bad terms with England and Italy, their two natural allies. Every true Frenchman knows that his rulers entered on this policy only to be able to give places to their kinsmen and friends, and to provide concessions for their boon companions. The Ministerial Press constantly envenoms the AngloFrench Question in order to get all Frenchmen, without distinction of party, to rally round it, and make them forget that they have been brought into the mess by the rule of second rate politicians and crafty agents. This is the root of the evil, but nine Frenchmen out of ten have no share in these incidents, and M. Bellot de Minieres insists that France and Great Britain are equally interested in each other's prosperity.

### M. CAMBON ON THE SITUATION.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to England, has received at the French Embassy, Albert Gate, a deputation from the International Arbitration and Peace Association. The deputation consisted of Mr. Felix Moscheles, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Scott, and Mr. J. Frederick Green In replying to an address M Cambon, who had listened with deep attention, said that there did not exist in France any sentiment of hostility towards the English people, and his experience of the nation which he was representing at the English Court was that the alleged antipathy towards this country did not exist. The Press on both sides of the Channel had exaggerated the little friction arising from the Fashoda incident, which had only been temporary; and he could assure the English people that neither the individuals making up the French nation, not the French Government itself, desired war. Speaking from his experience of the nations of Europe generally, he could say that there was no desire for war. On the contrary, they had an earnest wish for peace. Coming to the question of the Czar's peace proposals, M. Cambon cordially supported the aims and objects of his imperial Majesty, but was afraid the practical realisation of the Czar's desire would be a long time in coming and many effort would be necessary to bring about the pratical issue of that noble appeal. His Excellency supported the view expressed by the deputation that the impression made upon the public mind was a great factor in the guidance of the various Governments.

### A FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION?

According to the Courrier du Soir, a Franco Geman entente is possible. Germany, according to that journal, is desirous of preventing France from making concessions to Great Britain which would open new fields for British exports.

The Soir publishes a report of a series of interview between the late Prince Bismarck and a prominent personage, who was at one time in the habit of visiting the ex Chancellor. Prince Bismarck according to the Soir, is alleged to have declared that his dream was to found colonies which could receive the overflow of the German population. But as this was calculated to alarm British interests, Prince Bismarck determined to force France into Colonial enter prises in the hope that one day a conflict with Great Britain would arise, and that, not being strong enough to resist the latter, France would throw herself into the arms of Germany and Russia. This new Triple Alliance would force Great Britain to draw back, and would then allow Germany to found a colonial empire in complete security. The Soir alleges that the whole secret of the present attitude of Germany is explained by this interview.

Writing in the Gaulois, M. Ernest Daudet remarks that the idea of a French alliance with Germany not only gives rise neither to protests nor indignation, but seems a perfectly simple conception. "It is the most obvious outcome," he says, "of the British proceedings towards us. It is no longer Germany who is the enemy, but England. However, we should approve of the French Government maintaining an expectant attitude, for the German alliance might have terrible consequences."

### THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

Another circular has just been issued the Russian Foreign Office on the subject of the projected conference to consider the Czar's proposal. This important document explains that although the horizon has been somewhat overclouded since Count Muravieff sent out his first communication in August last and some of the Powers have even taken steps to increase their armaments, it is hoped that the general situation will again become calm and favourably to the success of his great humanitarian undertaking. Meanwhile, the Russian Government thinks it possible and advisable to have a preliminary inter-change of ideas on the subject between the Cabinets in order to prepare the way for diplomatic discussion. If the present moment is considered opportune, it would be desirable that an understanding should be arrived at between the Powers on the following points:—

An agreement not increase military and naval forces for a fixed period, also not to increase the corresponding war Budgets; to endeavour to find means for reducing these forces and their Budgets in the future; to interdict the use of any kind of new weapon or explosive or any new powder more powerful than that which is in use at present for rifles and cannon; to restrict the use in war of existing explosives of terrible force, and also to forbid the throwing of any kind of explosives from balloons or by any analogous means; to forbid the use of submarine torpedo-boats or plungers and any other similar engines of destruction in naval warfare; to undertake not to construct vessels with rams (navires de guerre aneperon); to apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864; the neutralisation of ships and boats for saving those shipwrecked during and after naval battles; the revision of the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels which remains unratified down to this day; to accept in principle the employment of good offices in mediation and opitional arbitration in cases which lend themselves to such means in order to prevent armed conflicts between nations; an understanding on the subject of their mode of application and the establishment of some uniform practice in making use of them. At previously explained, nothing touching the political relations of States of the actual order of things as established by treaties will be admitted.

These are the points which the Governments are invited to consider in view of a conference, which, it is suggested should not be held in any capital of Great Power, where the concentration of various political interests might react unfavourably upon the progress and success of its labours.

The Temps discusses Count Muravieff's circular which it looks upon as a sign of the Czar's perseverance and as a programme worthy of attention. A refusal to entertain it would be an inexcusable renunciation of progress, and Europe is bound to make a vigorous effort to rescue civilisation from the empire of brute force. Germany, by increasing her army is confessedly trying to gain a stage before the Conference and though John Bull distrusts the Muscovite bear he would irretrievably discredit himself in the eyes of his fellowcitizens if rejected the offer of a friendly discussion. To speak of John Bull as having fellow citizens sounds a little odd, but the meaning of the Temps is clear and it adds:—

As for France neither her traditions nor her relations with Russia allow her to hesitate. She must however keep her eyes open in going to the Conference. What would be the good of dissembling the fact that the Muravieff programme contains several points raising serious difficulties and having the air of placing particular Powers in a state of inferiority? There will therefore be room for therough and firm discussion. The acceptance of the Czar's proposal in no way implie adhesion to so complex a programme There is a choice to be made in this programme in which Count Muravieff seem to have been anxious toomit nothing. The essential thing is not to be wanting in courtesy to Russia and especially not to belie the humanitarian idea of our own history. This being done we resume our comple liberty and we may be reckoned upon to make good use of it in Brussels or Copenhagen.

Count Muravieff's circular has strengthened the doubts entertained at Vienna as to whether the coming Peace Conference will lead to any important result. The Reichswehr, the Austrian military organ, has published an article dwelling on the signiificant increase, not only in the German but in the Russian military budget. The Reichswehr states that M. de Witte's financial statement, of which only the totals have hitherto been made known, provides for an increase in the war estimates for 1899 of 35,000,000 roubles and of 16,000,000 roubles, as compared with the figures for last year and the year before. The paper remarks that it is somewhat grotesque to see such enormous warlike expenditure by Russia simultaneously with her invitation to a Peace Conference.

### RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Vienna telegraphs with regard to a report published in Paris, starting that a meeting would take place soon between the Czar, the Emperor William, and President Faure, it is declared in well-informed quarters here that no plains for the Russian monarch's future travelling arrangements have yet been settled. It is, however, probable that either before the assembly of the Peace Conference which is now mentioned as likely to be held at Brussels or immediatly after the conclusion of its deliberations the Czar will visit some of the European capitals, in order personally to prepare the ground for his proposals. As I was in a position to state some weeks ago it is almost certain that during April the Czar will pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna proceeding thence direct to Rome in order to see King Humbert and only after this could any journey to the Riviera take place. The story that the Czar is to meet the German Emperor in the Riviera in characterised in well-informed quarters here as absured.

### REPORTED RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

The "Exchange Telegraph Company" learns from Berlin that in diplomatic circles it is reported that a Turco-Russian agreement has been concluded. Russia is said to have assisted Turkey with money and arms for the latter's campaign in Arabia. Russia's aim is to see the district pacified before attempting to obtain a footing on the Red Sea. The "Exchange Telegraph Company's" authority adds that no appropriation was made in the Russian Budget for the acquistion of a coaling station on the Red Sea for the very good reason that Russia, following the example of other Powers, does not intend purchasing a station, but establishing herself in one by "droit d'acquisition"—the diplomatic euphemism for robbery.

## CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

### ALLEGED TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE AMEER.

The following from the "Morning Post" of Jan. 14 was sent by its Paris correspondent:—

According to news to hand from St. Petersburg, from a source that as a rule is very well informed, a treaty of alliance between Russia and the Ameer of Afghanistan was signed on Jan. 3.

A few days previously the Ameer had issued the following significant Proclamation to his subjects:—

In the name of God and Mahomet, salutations to our children, our faithful subjects. By the grace of God and his Prophet there are many Sovereigns in the world. It is the right of every Sovereign to defend and do as he wishes with his territory, and when he has occasion to render service to his neighbours he becomes their benefactor and ally.

The White Czar of Russia is building the Kuschk Railway, which is to traverse a portion of our territory and conduce to its prosperity. Not only does he neither ask for nor lay hands on anything that belongs to us, but he puts within our reach the means of enriching ourselves.

Let us not listen, in consequence, to certain evilly disposed foreigners who are in the habit of uttering calumnies, but let us be friends of the Russians as we are of their Emperor.

The document is signed, "Abdurrahezm, Khan and Ameer, Sovereign of all Afghanistan."

The treaty is, of course, regarded in St. Petersburg as a notable success for Russian diplomacy, which claims to have secured it in the teeth of the most strenuous opposition on the part of Great Britain.

British efforts are said to have been directed for a long time past towards preventing, or at any rate delaying, the completion of the Central Trans-Asiatic Railway, which will put Russia in communication on the one hand with the interior of Afghanistan, and on the other with China by way of Manchuria British offers of money and troops are alleged to have been made to the Ameer with a view to inducing him to enter on active hostilities with Russia.

It is claimed in St. Petersburg that the result of this struggle for influence is a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan.

The proclamation given above has been posted up throughout the country at posts erected where crossways meet and in the mountain villages.

The above report has not attracted any serious attention among our contemporaries, and a "Reuter" telegram of Jan. 18 from St. Petersburg says:

In well-informed circles no credence is attached to the statement published abroad alleging the existence of a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan. It is pointed out that the conclusion of such treaty would be manifestly contrary to the political system traditionally followed by the Russian Government in its dealings with petty Asiatic sovereigns.

## RUSSIA AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Jan. 17:—

With the recently opened Murghab section of the Transcaspian Railway extension connecting Merv with the Kuschk posts on the Afghan frontier, there has been created not only an active general traffic over that region, but a very large influx of Russian colonists, who are now founding settlements at various points closely contiguous to the Ameer's boundary. The real author of this wholesale immigration movement to the Kuschk is the War Minister, General Kuropatkin, who, while still military commandant in Central Asia, made the necessary arrangements with the immigration committees in Kharkoff and other populous centres in European Russia. The first of the new Kuschk colonies was established on land gratuitously apportioned by General Kuropatkin at Scheikh Djinand, a fertile locality situated abut three English miles form the Afghan forntier. The officer appointed by the former commandant to control and direct his colonising enterprise has just planted two new colonies of 218 and 505 families respectively on the Kuschk River. All the colonists now streaming eastward from European Russia are received by the authorities at Ashkabad, and after being furnished by the latter with all necessary appliances free of cost they are forwarded, via Merv to the Kuschk. General Kuropatkin's original scheme of planting along the Afghan frontier a chain of future populous Russian towns and settlements now promises to be rapidly accomplished.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which L[illegible] Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, a[illegible]hitens and sofsens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Counteis Cathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

According to telegrams received here, the American domination in the Philippines is limited to the Bay of Manila, all the other parts, except Mindanao, where the Spaniards remain, being in the power of the insurgents, The American volunteers, disheartened by the climate and the bad food, are said to be showing a desire to return home.

The newspapers state that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw their troops from Mindanao for the present, so as to prevent an insurrection breaking out in that island before the arrival of the Americans.

A deputation of the Filipino colony have offered the Minister of the Colonies their assistance in endeavouring to secure the release of rhe Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

The steamer Munchen has arrived at Barcelona with troops brought home from Cuba. General Arolas was also on board.

New york, Jan. 14—The report which has gained considerable currrency, that Germany has been aiding the Filipinos by furnishing them with war material, is officially contradicted in a telegram from Berlin to the associated Press. Herr von Bulow, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, personally authorised the statement that these reports were absolutely baseless, and were justified by nothing that Germany had done or was preparing to do.

Herr Hamann, a high official at the German Foreign Office, supplemented Herr von Bulow's declaration with the following statement:—"The only possible explanation of the origin of these rumours is to be found in a despatch received this morning from the German Consul at Manila, Herr Kruger. The gist of it is that early in November three German dealers of no standing sent to a Filipino paper a statement in which they said that they had always been satisfied with the treatment they had met with at the hands of the Filipinos, and hoped that their good relations would continue. Despite the fact that the German colonies in Manila and Hong Kong promptly issued a declaration showing that these three Germans in no way represented the colonies or their views, and assuring the Americans of their sympathy, the "three-German" incident was used as a handle to impute anti-American sentiments to the Germans in the Philippines. Regarding the German Government and the doings of the German navy in those parts, absolutely nothing has occured which can be construed into hostility to American plans or connivance with the Filipinos." Herr Hamann concluded by expressing astonishment that such baseless tales, though disproved again and again, still found credence in America.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Philadelhhia on Jan. 15:— The President is reported to have decided to send a commission to the Philippines, to study the situation and advise as to future government policy, composed of Rear-Admiral Dewey, General Otis, Mr. Charles Denby, formerly United States Minister to China, General Whittier who was recently on duty at Manila and President Schurman of Cornell University. Dr. Schurman has been summoned to Washington for consultation. As the ratification of the treaty is expected by the President, the object of the Commission is to decide on a plan of treatment after the sovereignty passes The correspondent adds:—

Senator Hoar has introduced a resolution declaring that the people of the Philipines are independent, that they are absolved from Spanish allegiance and can institute a new Government for themselves, and that the people of the United States do not propose to interfere with their rights. Mr. Hoar desires to get an early vote, being supported by all the opponents of the ratification of the treaty.

The resolution is strongly criticised to-day, one point that is made being its coincidence with the alleged German schemes for the possession of a portion of the Philippines by an arrangement with the Filipinos if the United States relinquishes control. A general chorus of German denials of any sinister intentions has been heard for several days from official as well as newspaper and other sources, the desire evidently being to disabuse American minds of the idea of any existing of prospective interference on the part of Germany. The official disclaimers are especially strong.

There is a widespread belief in the States that Germany has been intriguing, and Mr. Berry, a Democratic member from Kentucky, speaking in the House of Representatives on Friday in reference to this matter observed, amid loud applause:—"We may yet have to whip Germany as we did Spain.' The insurgent forces have concentrated round the outskirts of Manila but their leaders have strictly ordered them to act only on the defensive.

Professor Worcester of Michigan University has been asked to be a member of the commission which President M'Kinley will send to the Philippines instead of General Whittier and has already started. It is understood that the commission will study the manners and habits of the Filipinos, the material resources of the country and its commercial possibilities, but will not attempt to deal with the problem of its government. Mr. M'Kinley has for some time been anxious for such a commission upon whose information he could could rely. Professor Worcester has lived for years in the Philippines and has studied their political economy at first hand. Dr. Schurman, President of Cornell University will be president of the commission which is expected to sail about Feb. 1.

A telegram was received from General Otis of so reassuring a character regarding the position at Manila and Iloilo that the Government officials here have come to accept without question the correctness of his statement that the critical state of the trouble there is now past, and that he controls the situation.

Senator Bacon, debating his resolution in the Senate reciting the intention of the United States to withdraw from the Philippines when the natives are fit for independence, said that he was unwilling that United States blood should be shed in the subjugation of a distant and dissimilar race. England desired the United States to remain in the Philippines, so that in case war arose in that part of the world the United States should become involved as England's ally. If the allied Powers sought to destroy her, then he was willing that the United States should bare her breasts in England's defence. The Uited States owed this to England.

The Democratic opponents of the peace Treaty have resolved to insist on an amendment, placeing the Philippines on the same footing in relation to the United States as Cuba. It is sad that the Democrats will oppose the Treaty to the utmost if such an amendment is not granted.

Speaking at a reception given at the Coliseum Mr, Bryan, applyin the story of Naboth to the Philippines declared that the United States could not afford to enter upon a Colonial policy. Imperialism might expand the nation's territory, but it would contract the nation's purpose, It would be a step backward towards the narrow views of kings and emperors, The fruits of imperialism, bitter or sweet must be left to the subject of a monarchy.

"This," Mr. Bryan added, is the one tree of which the citizens of the Republic may not partake. It is the voice of the serpent, and not the voice of God, which bids us eat.'

The Post correspondent at Washington states that the ratification of the Peace Treaty this session is not yet certain.

## AMERICAN ARMY SCANDAL.

### SWEEPING CHARGES AND RECRIMINATIONS.

A Washington correspondent wrote on January 12:—The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of mismanagement made in connection with the conduct of the war to-day recalled Mr. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, to answer the charges brought by General Miles when before the Committee that "embalmed" and "processed" beef had been furnished to the troops on the field.

Mr. Eagan was allowed to read a typewritten statement. He pointed out that General Miles had refused to be sworn, and commented on the fact that he was the only one of five hundred witnesses who had done so, For himself, Mr. Eagan said he preferred to be sworn. He charged General Miles with directly hampering the administration of the War Department by calling off officers from duty where their presence was absolutely necessary. He instanced a case in which one Commissariat officer had been changed for another, and said that General Miles went clearly outside his power in doing this. Quoting the allegation made by General Miles that in his judgment there was a serious defect in the refrigerated and canned beef. Mr. Eagan remarked:—"Whoever calls it embalmed beef is a liar. Further on he said:—

"General Miles statement before the Committee relative to the sending of tinned fresh beef to the army, that the pretence was that it was sent for experiment, implies corruption. Taking his statement in the sense probably intended, I answer that it was not furnished under pretext of experiment, nor even as an experiment, and when General Miles declares that it was furnished as a pretence of an experiment he lies. If his statement were true, then I should be drummed out of the army and imprisoned, If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out and imprisoned like other libellers. His statement is a scandalous lible reflecting on the honour of every officer of the Department who contracted for this meat, especially and particularly myself. In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement. I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to brand it as a falsehood in the whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it. Unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, he should be barred from the clubs and the society of decent people, and so ostracised that a street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him. For he has fouled his own nest. He has aspersed the honour of a brother officer without a particle of evidence of fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libellous, and malicious falsehood, namely, that this beef or anything whatever was furnished to the army under pretence of experiment."

Mr. Eagan is to be Court-martialled for his language regarding General Miles.

## BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

Speaking on Wednesday Jan. 18 at the banquet of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce Mr. Chamberlain discussed our recent relations with France. He said:—I am not going to-night to dwell on the history of those events which preceded the evacuation of Fasheda. I hope that that chapter, at all events, in the history of our relations with Franc has been finally and satisfactorily settled, and that our position in the Nile Valley will henceforth be recognised as absolute and incontestible, that we shall be left free to pursue our beneficent work in Egypt and that the provinces formerly subject to her will not be hampered by open opposition, by or what is worse by insidious intrigues. There are two important questions still open still requiring settlement. One of these is the question of Madagascar, and the other is the question of Newfoundland. As regards Madagascar, our case is before the world. We think that there has been a breach of faith—that solemn agreements have been ignored and evaded, that we have been deprived of rights which were ours by treaty to the considerable injury of British commerce is no satisfaction to us to know that this mistaken policy which has injured us has done no good to them, but has destroyed the prosperity of their newest Colony. The question of Newfoundland has an especial interest for me as Secretary for the Colonies, and if I am not wearying you—(no no)—I would like to deal with it a little more in detail than I have with the questions of Madagascar which are not in my office. I want to call your attention to facts which I think are little understood or misunderstood in Erance, and which present a typical example for a policy—a mischievous and deplorable policy—which sees to be contrived to combine the maximum of annoy ance and injury to others with the least possible advantages to its authors. (Hear, hear.) Nobody occupying any position of responsibility ever expressed an intention or even a wish to evade or ignore in the slightest degree any provision of any treaty to which we have set our hand. But we do claim, we do desire, that the rights which are conferred upon France by this treaty should be strictly interpreted by her, and that they should not be extended and abused to the injury of one own pockets. Then, when these rights are reviewed with due and proper precautions, if they are found to have any value in France whatever—about which I think there is considerable doubt—but if they have any value or if the French think they have any value, then we should be perfectly willing either to observe them as they are to the letter, or else, if France is willing to remove a constant sourse of irritation to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation, (Applauee.) Having explained the limits of Franch rights on the Newfoundland shore, under the Treaty of Utrecht, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded:—They have, in fact, by means of the alleged right given to then under those antiquated treaties strangled our colony in Newfoundland and have done that without a penny of advantage to themselves. According to the last returns the fisheries on the Newfounlend shore which cost the French Government heavy bounties, only occupy five French ships and including lobsters—fisheries which it seems to me have no right to be there at all only employ less than seven hundred men all told. That is the whole present interest of the French nation and the French Government in these ancient rights on the shore of New, foun aned. I must make one further remark in order that I may not be misunderstood to confuse their right on the treaty shore of Newfoundland with their rights in regard to the fisheries on the Newfoundland Bank, which is a very differant thing. That is no doubt an important right, open to all the world, with which we have not the slightest intention of interfering, and which is very important to France, since I believe something like 6000 or 7000 men are employed in the fishery; but so far as regards the shore, and the rights upon that shore, can you wonder that a French Admiral should recently have said that they are not of the slightest value to the French navy and cannot you see how easy it would be for the French Government they desire, as I believe they do to put their relations between the two countries on a better footing—how easy it would be for them to abandon these anti, quated rights for satisfying compensation rights, which I have shown to be of no real or substantial value to them although they interfere with the prosperity of a British colony.

## MR. MORLEY ON IMPERIALISM.

Mr John Morley Tuesday (Jan. 17th) addressed in the City Hall, Brechin, the first of a series of meetings which he proposes holding in his constituency of the Montrose Burghs.

Mr. Morley, alluding to the circumstances of the time in relation to foreign affairs, said it was quite natural for Liberals to be inclined to revise old maxims and to read just their mariners' compass provided they were not whirled out of their course by passing gusts or squalls. A dangerous doctrine had been spreading, the purport of which was that we should take what we could, and make a quarrel of every dispute, and it had found its way into the Liberal party. His protest might stay the plague. It was in these circumstances in which Sir William Harcourt had thought it his duty to resign his leadership. There have been (Mr. Morley continued) cross currents, and it was impossible, either inside that House of Commons or elsewhere, that Sir William Harcourt could speak with the authority of a united party. He refused to embark the Liberal party in any sort of competition that—I must use the word, and I shall have a little to say upon it in a few mon hs—in competition with jingoes on the other side, or to supplement those who would inflame international difficulties, for example, with Russia or with France. I should have been untrue to all the lessons that I have learned from the great master of political wisdom the great statesman whose friend, whose trusted friend, I have been, if I had at this moment of trial—as I think I shall by-and-by show it to be, that at this moment of trial in the foundations of our national policy—if I had allowed myself to drift and slip a few yards to-day, a few yards more to-morrwo into the adoption of or acquiescence in a course of policy spirited in temper, which, I believe, from the bottom of my heart to be injurious to our material prosperity, to our national character, and to the strength and the safety of our Imperial station. (Cheers.) They have often said of me that I am what they call a pessimist—(laughter)—a gloomy pessimist, As far as I can make out, a pessimist in politics is a man who declines to sweer that it is a very fine day when it is raining cats and dogs, (Laughter.) My friends they that these dangers and difficulties which I referred to when I began are now over, I can see no better reason for that than that now we date our letters 1899 instead of 1898. The sources of all these difficulties, not in England or in Scotland, but all over the globe, are uncontrollable by us, and, in my humble judgement, we are much nearer the beginning than the end. I think that nobody who scans the wide horizon of the world with a serious eye can doubt that this is so. I recongnise, it would be stupid not to recognise, that in the sense in which Imperialism in used—as national duty not as national vainglory, meaning not aggression but the service of mankind—I recognise that the guardianship, the guidance, of a great State is a weighty a noble task—one of the weightiest tasks that can fall to man, We cannot make light of our engagements and obligations neither can we allow other States to make light of the engagements and obligations into which they had entered with us. But let us measure our national strength let us cast our eyes forward let us comprehend as well as we can that Imperialism in this higher and better sense must be decided, measured and limited by common sense. The Liberal party will only be usful as an instrument of human progress so long as they walk persistently and steadfastly in the path of peace economy and reform.

## THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Birmingham correspondent of the *Times* telegrhphs:—A fresh development may shortly be expected in connection with the seizure of arms in the Persian Gulf. Counsel's opinion has been obtained to the effect that the owners of the arms seized have a good claim against the Crown or by action against the commanding officer of the "Lapwing." He says:—"I am unable to understand by what law, Persian or English, it can be justified." Proceedings may be taken against the Government on a petition of right or against the commander of the "Lapwing" for trespass, and it is stated that Commander Carr has already been served with a writ at the instance of the merchants interested. At the present time guns are being allowed to enter Muscat under certain conditions, but this does not alter the position as regards the Persian Gulf trade. The statement is denied that large orders from Persia for guns are being received in Birmingham. No guns have left the city for the Persian Gulf during the past year, and the attitude of the Foreign Office is described as remaining the same as before.

The following figures represent the working results of the South Indian Railway Company, for the half year ended 31st December last. Gross receipts, 41,11,000; net earnings 17,90,000; the Company's share of the surplus profits being Rs. 1,15,000. The Company's share of the surplus profits for the corresponding period of 1897 amounted to Rs. 1,58,820. The decrease is said to be due chiefly to plague regulation restrictions imposed on pilgrims, which brought about a great falling off in the number of such passengers to South Indian temples.

## THE SLANDERS ON THE BRITISH ARMY

### A GERMAN OFFICER'S STRONG DEFENCE OF THE SIRDAR.

Captain Adolf von Tiedemann, of the Royal Prussian General Staff, writes to the "Times" of Monday:—A short time ago there appeared in an English magazine—if I mistake not, the "Contemporary Review"—an article in which serious charges were made against the conduct of the Anglo-Egyptian army during and after the battle of Omdurman. According to these, wounded Dervishes were massacred out of sheer cruelty and Maxim fire was poured into masses of defenceless inhabitants, the women and children not being spared. Finally there was a general plundering of the town by English and Egyptian soldiers and the Sirdar not only did not check these excesses among his troops but even gave his consent to them.

Although these calumnies bear on their face the stamp of incredibility and have been written with a certain tendency, and although they have already been well refuted by other pens, still I consider it my duty to write in defence of the fair fame of an army to which I, in my capacity as German Military Attache, had the honour to belong for a certain time, and with the officers of which I am connected by bonds of good comradeship and friendship.

As regards the conduct of Lord Kitchener, I rode on the day of the battle from beginning to end—i.e., from 5-30 a.m, till 9 p.m.—with very short interruptions, in his immediate vicinity and heard and saw everything ordered or done by him. It would be an insult to Lord Kitchener if I attempted to contradict the insinuations made against him personally—such evident calumnies would never be given credence to for a moment in the mind of any intelligent man possessed of common-sense. If the Sirdar had been so bloodthirsty as the writer of the article in question wishes us to believe he would have found opportunity enough at every step during his entry into Omdurman to gratify his desires, for after the Khalifa had fled from the town, crowds of unarmed Dervishes rushed towards him, and it would have been easy enough for his escort to have cut them down. Lord Kitchener received them with kindness, and, as everyone on his staff can testify, he did all in his power to put a stop to the street fighting which broke out here and there in the town. Putting aside all regard for his personal safety he, as I saw several times, rode into narrow street and courtyards, with uplifted hand, calling out to the inhabitants gathered there Aman! (Peace.) This is all the more remarkable, as he would have been quite justified in entertaining strong doubts as to the peaceful behaviour of these people, for conduct of the Dervishes during the battle was not such as to lead one to expect that on the capture of the town they would be found to be defenceless sheep.

As regards the killing of the wounded on the battlefield, that was a necessary measure which was as regrettable as it was indispensable. After the first attack of the Dervishes had been repulsed, and when the Anglo, Egyptian army was moving off by brigades to its left towards Omdurman, I myself left the Staff and rode over a great part of the battlefield, but I registered a mental vow never to do so again. A wounded, apparently defenceless, Dervish lying on the ground is much more dangerous than his fellow with a whole skin and arms in his hand rushing against one. One knows perfectly what to expect from the latter, while the apparent helplessness of the former makes one forget the necessary caution, and also the fact that a bullet fired by a wounded man makes quite as big a hole as one fired by a unhurt person, During my ride over the battlefield I several times saw Dervishes who had been lying on the ground suddenly rise and fire off their rifles into the ranks of the troops marching near them, or who had already passed by them and for these latter it was simply demanded as a measure of self-preservation that they should secure themselves against such attacks by a chain of scouts pushed to the front. It is not only the moral right, but the duty, of the soldier to make use of his arms against an enemy from whom it is to be expected that he will use his weapons to inflict loss on the troops to which he, the soldier, belongs, and the behaviour of the wounded Dervishes was such as to justify this belief. It is quite possible that here some wounded enemies may have been shot who had no hostile intentions and who were only intent on saving their lives, but it is difficult to realise the peaceable intentions of of such. To make out of a few such isolated instances an accusation of useless cruelty against a whole army appears to me absurd.

Besides, one heard of a large number of cases in which not only British, but also black, soldiers received and treated their wounded enemies with great kindness, although at times they had but a poor reward for it. I myself saw a man of the 32d. Field Battery giving a wounded Dervish a drink out of his water-bottle, holding up his head the while with his hand, and then leaving a piece of bread, which he took out of his own haversack, on the ground beside him.

Lastly, as regards the plundering of Omdurman I was personally in the town for several hours on each of the days following the battle, and I saw nothing of the sort. At the same time, I really do not know what there was to plunder in Omdurman; for, with few exceptions, the houses of the town bore the stamp of poverty and misery, and those in which there was anything worth taking, such as the Beit-el-Mal and the houses of Yakub and other Emirs, were guarded by troops, The houses of the Khalifa, which had been much knocked about by the bombardment, were certainly plundered, but this was already the case when I in company with Sir F. R. Wingate and other officers, visited the town on the morning after the battle—that is to say at a time when single soldiers had never been there. The plundering of those houses must have been the work of the inhabitants.

I believe it to be all the more my duty to the Anglo-Egyptian army, whose hospitality I have enjoyed for some time, to make a stand against the calumnies raised against it as these have been repeated in several German newspapers, and I trust that by these lines they will be contradicted.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOUDAN.

### ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

A *Times* telegram from Cairo, dated Jan. 19 says an agreement laying down the principles which will guide the future administration of the Soudan was signed yesterday by Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is published in the "Official Journal":—

"Whereas certain provinces in the Soudan which were in rebellion against the authority of the Khedive have now been reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Khedive;

"And whereas it has become necessary to decide upon a system for the administration of and for the making of laws for the said reconquered provinces under which due allowance may be made for the backward and unsettled conditions of large portions thereof and for the varying requirements of different localities;

"And whereas it is desired to give effect to the claims which have accrued to her Britannic Majesty's Government by right of conquest to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the said system and legislation;

"And whereas it is conceived that for many purposes, Wady Halfa and Suakin may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces to which they are respectively adjacent:—

"Now it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose, as follows:—

"The word 'Soudan' in the agreement means all the territories south of the 22nd parallel of latitude which have never been evacuated by the Egyptian troops since the year 1882, or which, having before the late rebellion in the Souden been administered, by the Government of his Highness the Khedive, were temporality lost to Egypt and have been reconquered by her Majesty's Government and the Egyptian Government acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert.

"The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together both on land and water throughout the Soudan, except in the town of Suakin, in which locality the Egyptian flag alone shall be used.

"The supreme military and civil command in the Soudan shall be vested in one officer termed the Governor-General of the Soudan. He shall be appointed by Khedivial decree with the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government, and shall be removed only by Khedivial decree with the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

"Laws, as also orders and regulations with the full force of law, for the good government of the Soudan, and for the regulating, holding, disposal, and devolution of property of every kind therein situate, may from time to time be made, altered, or abrogated by proclamation of the Governor-General. Such laws, orders and regulations may apply to the whole or to any named part of the Soudan and may either explicitly or by necessary implication alter or abrogate any existing law or regulation. All such proclamation shall be forthwith notified to the Britannic Agent in Cairo and to the President of the Council of Ministers of the Khedive.

"No Egyptian law, decree, or Ministerial "arrete" or other enactment hereafter to be made or promulgated shall apply to the Soudan or any part thereof save in so far as the same shall be applied by proclamation of the Governor-General in the manner hereinbefore provided.

"In the definition by proclamation of the conditions under which Europeans of whatever nationality shall be at liberty to trade with or reside in the Soudan or to hold property within its limits, no special privileges shall be accorded to the subjects of any one Power.

"Import duties on entering the Soudan shall not be payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory. Such duties may, however, be levied on goods coming from elsewhere than Egyptian territory; but, in the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other port on the Red Sea littorals, they shall not exceed the corresponding duties for the time being leviable on goods entering Egypt from abroad. Duties may be levied on goods leaving the Soudan at such rates as may from time to time be prescribed by proclamation.

The jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals shall not extend nor be recognised for any purpose whatsoever in any part of the Soudan except in the town of Suakin. Until and save so far as it shall be otherwise determined by proclamation, the Soudan with the exception of the town of Suakin shall be and remain under martial law.

"No Consuls Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents shall be accredited in respect of nor allowed to reside in the Soudan without the previous consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

"The importation of slaves into the Soudan as also their exportation is absolutely prohibited Provision shall be made by proclamation for the enforcement of the regulation

"It is agreed between the Governments that special attention shall be paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of July 2, 1890, in respect to the import, sale, and manufacture of firearms and their munitions, and distilled or spirituous liquors.

Cairo, Jan 19. 1899.
Boutros Ghali
Cromer.

## THE ORIGIIN AND SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

### A FRENCH PROTEST.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Jan. 13:—

Dr. Proust, who is well known as having been one of the French delegates at various international sanitary conferences, has just read to the Academy of Medicine an interesting paper concerning the means of defending Europe against contamination by the plague. The learned doctor who is rather severe in his remarks concerning the disregard of international regulations by the English commenced by drawing attention to what he called the present geographical distribution of the plague in Asia and Africa and to the dangers which the spread of that disease might entail for Europe. He pointed out that the various international sanitary conferences and particularly that held at Venice in 1897 elaborated regulations which if observed, would ward off from Europe the danger contamination. The protection thus provided was based on the establishment of several lines of defence between the contaminated points (in the present instance, India) and Europe. The preventive measures consist, in the first place, of rigorous precautions taken at the point of departure—namely, the prohibition of the starting of any contaminated person or suspecious cases, and tho disinfection of everything capable of transmitting the germs of the disease. That is the first line of defence. After this it was deemed necessary to raise other barriers to the passage of the infectious germs on their way to Europe, India being the hot-bed of the plague.

Dr. Proust declared that it was necessary to raise a second line of defence in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea with the object of stopping germs which might have escaped the precautionary measures taken at the point of departure. The third line of defenc consits in the sanitary measures taken in European ports themselves. Those measures are, in Dr. Proust's opinion rational and just and if the regulations prescribed by the Venice Conference were properly executed, Europe might be regarded as safe from an invasion of that terrible scourge. He regretted, however, to be obliged to say that some of the measures which were recommended two years ago had not yet been put into execution, while others were applied in an incomplete manner. Examining the question as to what should be done for the protection of Europe Dr. Proust described the present position of the plague in Asia, Africa, and Europe. He said that Bombay was still the chief centre of the disease, and that, indeed, a slight increase of mortality from it had recently occurred there. The sanitary situation in the south of India had become more unsatisfactory. In spite of this, however, the departure of pilgrims for Mecca had not been completely prohibited, as it was in 1897, owing to the pressure brought to bear on the British authorities by the Venice Conference. The prohibition to undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca was now only extended to persons having resided temporarily or permanently in the Presidencies of Bombay or Madras, or in the States of Mysore, Hyderabad, and Coorg.

Dr. Proust urged that nothing but a complete interdiction could be efficacious. The epidemics of plague which broke out formerly in Europe had, according to Robert Koch and other doctors who had studied the invasion, come from plases situated in Perria and Mesopotamia. The epidemics of plague which occur in China and India had their origin in a hot-bed of the disease existing to the west of the province of Yunnan, on the frontier of Thibet. A third hot-bed of the disease exists to the south of Mecca in the mountainous country of Assir. According to Koch a fourth hot-bed of the plague exists in the interior of Africa in Kisiba situated at the extreme north west of the German East African colony and in the Buddha province of Oganda. This knowledge of the existence of this last-named home of the disease is of all the greater importance as danger from it will be all the more considerable after the construction of the railway from Mombassa to the eastern coast of Africa. Dr. Proust pointed out that it had been first stated that the plague had been brought to Tamatave by one of the Arab dhows engaged in the costing trade in the Indian Ocean; but an inquiry had now established that it was imported by a vessl laden with rice from Bombay. He declares that the epidemic at Tamatave seemed to be now effectually confined to that district. Only one European had been attacked by it The number of deaths had amounted to ninety-two, of which fifty-two were natives of Madagascar, fourteen Creoles, and twenty-six Asiatics. Speaking of the cases which occurred recently in Vienna, Dr. Proust enumerated the measures taken by the public powers in France to prevent an outbreak of a similar epidemic in a French scientific establishment, and proceeded to examine the question of plague on board ship. He declared it had been proved that within the last two years five English vessels had had the disease on board and the pointed to the case of the Caledonia carrying the Indian Mail as a striking example of the disregard of the sanitary regulations against the plague. He went so far as to say that when the regulations impede English traffic a little those regulations might almost as well not exist.'

## GENERAL SIR W. F. GATACRE AT NORWICH.

Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, commanding the Eastern District, was the principal guest at the sixth annual dinner given the other evening at Norwich to old soldiers and sailors. The dinner was promoted by the Norfolk Daily Standard, and 300 invitations were issued, the veterans including men who had served in various campaigns from the Sikh war of 1845 up to the Nile expedition of 1885.

The toast of The Army and Navy was proposed by Mr. S. Hoare M.P. who expressed the admiration all Englishmen felt for General Gatacre. He said that General Gatacre was deservedly known as the Soldiers' General, for he never found any work too hard.

General Sir W. F. Gatacre, in responding said it was a great encouragement to the Army and the Navy to find that the toast was always so cordiall received. Nowadays it was a matter of pull devil pull baker all the world over. The good soldier, the German Emperor went to the top of Mount Carmel or some other mountain, and preached peace to the whole of the world and meant it until he got back to Berlin, when he sold the Sultan Turkey 100 of his best Krupp guns, That was one side of the question. If they went to Russia they would find delegates from all parts of the world trying to arrange a system which would ensure perpetual peace. In England there were plenty of people with money who were prepared to back up this perpetual peace, but personally he was a great believer in fostering the fighting instincts of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) Although he had subscribed in a small way to a great number of funds for promoting peace and prosperity, he was in favour of supporting any society that would keep fighting going on all over the world—(laughter)—and wherever it ceased to resuscitate it. He did not believe in a nation whose hand only touched the plough and who turned its sword into ploughs ares He believed it was by the sword and by its fighting instincts that England had made itself what it was and it was by sword that it must live. He did not mean that we must always be fighting, but he was sure we must maintain the old spirit which had kept us going so long and which had made our neighbours respect us. Most of the men he saw before him had fought in every clime and their sons and grandsons would not only do as well but go one better for that was the system upon which England had lived from time immemorial We could not afford to stand still but must go on increasing in power and strenght It behoved those men who lived at home having finished their sevice to urge upon every one the duty of sharing in the defence of the empire They all had experienced and they must rub experience into their sons and grandsons.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—A wealthy Englishman has made an offer to the Italian Government undertaking to carry on excavations on the site of the Forum at his own expense, and to restore the ancient monuments. The restoration would be made under the direction of an archæological commission drawn from different countries. The Government refuses to accept the offer, stating that it will make the necessary excavations itself.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Dandale, 1,665 tons, Captain E Peck, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Unison, 760 tons, Captain A H Tarlyanson, cleared on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain E W Peck, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 17 tons, Captain R H Martyr, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo with a general cargo.

The s s Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain F Griffin, cleared on Saturday last for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

The s s Venus, 2,321 tons, Captain W R Marshall, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newport 1st January, with a general cargo and Railway material.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 2nd February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Scott, Capt Williet, Mr Murray, Mr Green, Mrs Thorburn, Mrs Deane, Mrs Kidas and 2 children, Mrs Green, Miss Joseph, Miss Francis, Mr Ganesh and 46 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 4.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...atlej | 2143 | Symons | | | P & O Co |
| R M S Raeson | | Hewett | | | Royal Navy |
| India | 2591 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| Wanderer ship | 2'17 | Tupman | | | Standard Oil Co |
| Neptune | 2878 | Walters | | | K N & Co |
| Golden Cross | 1914 | Miller | | | A Montechoff |
| Naveri | 912 | Raffin | | | B & P S N Co |
| Ceylon | | Channer | | | I L Service |
| Landaura | 3307 | Britton | | | M M & Co |
| H M S Eclipse | | Bush | | | Flagship |
| Ellora | 1998 | Thomas | Rangoon | 10-2 | M M & Co |
| Patna | 1164 | Acheson | | | M M & Co |
| Henzada | 1341 | Mcdougall | | | M M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Shannon s | Cole | Aden, Jan 30 |
| | Venus s | Marshall | Newport, Jan 1 |
| | Nubia (Transport) | Henning | Southampton, Jan 11 |
| | Kola s | Livingstone | Karachi, Feb 2 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Trigonia s | Phillips | Karachi |
| | Romney s | Bennett | Rangoon |
| | Ellora s | Thomas | Calcutta |
| | Dwarka s | Tice | Karachi |
| | Afghan s | Tinton | Rangoon |
| | Clyde s | Symons | Aden |
| | Unison s | Tarlyanson | Rangoon |
| | Dandale s | Peck | Calcutta |
| | Amra s | Martyr | Colombo |
| | Okhla s | Peck | Calcutta |

The steamer Mozaffari, Captain Tenton, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Shannon, for Aden.
City of Edinburgh, for Karachi.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—February 4.

For Liverpool.

Aldersgate s—133 bales wool Bhowan Hurbhum, 30 bales wool M Koopchand, 35 bales wool R Tatia

For London.

Shannon s—2008 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy, 4003 cwt bone meal M Esmail, 200 cwt buffalo horns Sundally Esmail
Widow Hall s—51 cwt assafoetida R Joosub and Co, 155 cwt hingda, 8 cwt beeswax and 9 cwt dry fish M Mahomed and Co, 71 cwt ganja powder G Hassum, 7 bales carpets S Bhimjee, 2 packages carpets, etc, S J Tellery and Co, 15 cwt gum olibanum K M Jaitha, 437 cwt hingda M Jaffer

For New York.

New York s—15 bales woollen carpets King King and Co, 57 packages woollen and cotton carpets S J Tellery and Co

For Hull.

Florida s—3349 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co

For Antwerp.

Jeanara s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 129 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

For Dunkirk.

Annie s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 225 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 259 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

For Marseilles.

Sidra s—1001 cwt rapeseed, 1005 cwt nigerseed, 5248 cwt teelseed and 325 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

For Genoa.

Turbo s—300 bales cotton and 1999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

1. The Drills &c, for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday, the 6th instant, and Thursday, the 9th instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant, and at 7-15 a. m. on Thursday the 9th instant
(3) Cathedral High School—At 2-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant, and Thursday the 9th instant.
(4) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 6th instant.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.
(6) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.
(7) F Company—At 4-15 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 6th inst. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

Battalion Parade.

(8) Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday the 9th instant at 6-45 a.m. for commanding officer's Parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

1. Orderly Officer for the week—
2nd Lieut J. Fairclough
Orderly Sergeants No 1 Company—
Corpl W Harvey
No. 2 Company—Sergt W F Zurhorst
1. The following drills will take place this week.—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
Tuesday and Thursday 10" R M L Gun Drill—At 7 a.m. No 2 Sub-division at 8-15 p.m. No. 3 Sub-division and at 9-15 p.m. No. 1 Sub-division
Wednesday 10" R M L Gun Drill—At 7 a.m. No. 4 Sub-division, at 8-15 p.m. No. 4, Sub-division and at 9-15 p.m. No. 2 Subdivision.
Friday 10" R M L Gun Drill—At 8-15 p.m. No. 2 Sub-division and at 9-15 p.m. No. 4 Sub-division.
No 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head quarters)
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 10in R M L Gun Drill
The Wheal Cup Team of No 2 Sub division will parade at 8-30 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
3. The "Wheal Cup" Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next 11th inst.
Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-30 p.m.—Dress Drill order without arms—puttie's to be worn.
Expenses &c. will be refunded on application on Parade.
4. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bahandarj wada Reservoir on Wednesday and at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Friday at 7 a.m. sharp.
5. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday and Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time).

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

### GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, COMMANDING AT BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Monday, 6th February 1899.

The General Officer Commanding will take the following inspections this week,—
Tuesday, February 7th Colaba Depot at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Khaki, Drill Order
Wednesday, February 8th Butcher's Island, No 2 Section Indian Sub-Marine Mining Section, at 7-30 a.m.
The Officer Commanding No 2 Section is requested to arrange for the "Muzboo" to be in readiness at 7 a.m. at the Apollo Bunder on the 8th instant to take the General Officer Commanding to Butcher's Island and to bring him back after the inspection
The Standing Barrack Committee as under will assemble at Bungalow No. 39 Colaba at 8 a.m., on Tuesday the 7th instant to report on the condition of the Bungalow.
The same Committee will then proceed to the new Hospital Colaba in order to select a site for the Commissariat Followers of the Bakery.
The same Committee will afterwards go into the question of some alteration in the site already chosen for the servants quarters of the Assistant Surgeons of the new Hospital in the Morley Hall compound.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical,
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

A better and more wholesome beverage for daily use, for adults and children, cannot be thought of than Cocoa, i.e., than *good* Cocoa, for it is far from indifferent which Cocoa one takes. By asking for Van Houten's, known all over the world on account of its excellence, one is certain to get a really pure and good soluble Cocoa. Van Houten's Cocoa is *refreshing* without the prejudicial effect on the nervous system frequently experienced from the use of beverages which are only stimulants. It is *nourishing* and yet *easily digested*, and at the same time it is *of exquisite* flavour.

One of its merits is its economy in use, an excellent breakfast cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa (a drink for a prince), *costing less than one farthing.*

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. 45

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

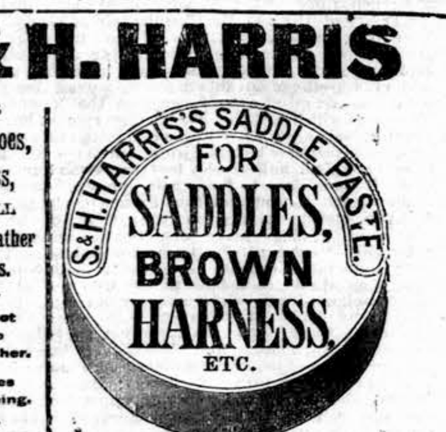
*BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

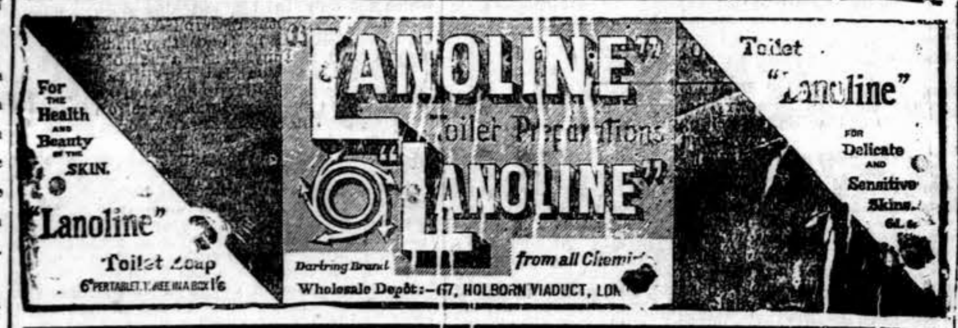
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Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.




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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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JESSOMINE,
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PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
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# NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
27, APOLLO STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines.

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For Terms apply to
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.

# NEW PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF THE
LATEST DESIGNS.
The Oldest House in Bombay.
Stands Unrivalled for 20 Years,
AS
PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS
AND
DEALERS
in High Class Works of Art.

# D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
(BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY),
PRINT-SELLERS
AND
FRAME-MAKERS TO
H. E. LORD SANDHURST;
ESPLANADE ROAD;
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
(late Moraiti and Alevra).
CIGARETTES.
ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT.

| | | Per 100. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| PERFUMED CIGARETTES | | 4 0 |
| AROMATIC | do. | 3 0 |
| EXTRA No. 1 | do. | 2 4 |
| EXTRA No. 2 | do. | 1 12 |

Special discount to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

Give them a trial and you will be convinced that no other BRAND can compete with them in price and quality.

SOLE AGENTS:—
V. FUCILE & CO.,
Below BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 12 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

# GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Established 1848.
CHIEF OFFICE:
St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London, E. C.
Assets Exceed—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

# LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds Fire and Life | £ 9,575,342 |
| Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 | „ 10,236,133 |
| Total Claims Paid | „ 34,921,812 |

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

# SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
Established 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
5-7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

# INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ | 10,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ | 6,960,000 |

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

# HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 90,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

## BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, Limited,

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £600,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 20,000 |

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| HONGKONG | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA | Bank of Australasia and Branch |
| COLOMBO | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA | Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. |
| DELHI | Bank of Bengal. |

BOMBAY BRANCH:
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | £1,114,625 |
| Paid-up Capital | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,500 |

Head Office:
49, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

# CREDIT LYONNAIS.
Established 1863.
Capital (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
Reserve Fund......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road.
CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris.
HEAD OFFICE: Lyons.
Branches in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
London Office: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
West End Branch: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
Branch in Calcutta.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application
C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Liverpool and Manchester.
Capital ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
L[illegible] and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold [illegible]er, and Produce.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S




EMBROCATION
*For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.*
*For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.*
*For Rheumatism in Horses.*
*For Sore Throats.*
*For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.*
*For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.*
*For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.*
*For Cramp in Birds.*

*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

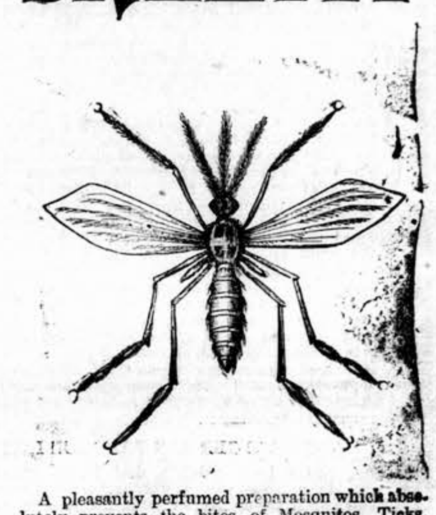
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.




Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

# ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

# "SKEEVIT"



A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks, and other venomous pests.
It also cures prickly heat.
In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket at 1/-, and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/-, and 6 oz. 4/-.
Manufactured by
H. C. Stephens,
Aldersgate St., London. (Stephens' Inks)
Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at
A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

# Neave's Food
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For **Infants**—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

**Invalids**—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S.

**Growing Children**—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And **The Aged**—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

**Best and Cheapest.**
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

## NOTICES.

*NEW INDENTS FOR NEW YEAR.*

**SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.**




RY. REGULATOR WATCH, RS. 5.
(With 5 presents.)

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge: (1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. RY. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half-hunting, Rs. 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 9. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs. 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 30. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.

WHOLESALE RATE.—Purchasers of three Watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto, 6 Watches will get one Watch free.

Out of numerous unsolicited estimonials a few are culled below:—

(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more halfway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

(sd.) JACOB BROTHERS & Co., Rangoon.

**THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.**
5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

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*The Only Food for Delicate Infants.*

**CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD**
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

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INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

**N & C RAINCOAT**
("Perramus" Proof).
*Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.*



LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

**TEST**—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
**DURABILITY**—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
**HEALTHINESS**—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
**HOT CLIMATES**—Heat improves the rainproof quality

*To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.*

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
**NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.**
Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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**HAVE YOU A BAD LEG**

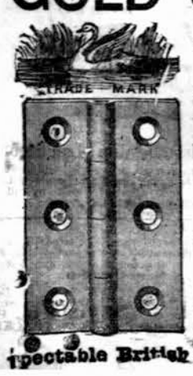
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the drug stores for a box of Holloway's Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (E.C.). Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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*Stephens'* **Inks**
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

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**GOLD & Co.'s**




**BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES**
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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*OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE*

*Lea & Perrins*

*IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE* **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the* **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

# SAUCE.

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**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST AND MILDEST APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 267, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

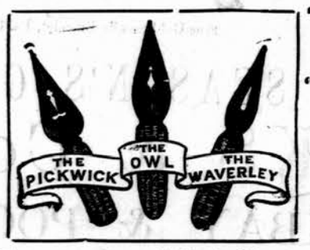
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**THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS**

Recommended by 007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
*Standard*

Sole by all Stations.




"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
*Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great values."
*Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

**MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.**

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**STILL INCREASING**

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

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Supplied to
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*Scientific Board—*
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
Dr. Carl von Volt.

Hold this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. Liebig
AVOID IMPERIOR SUBSTITUTES

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# Milkmaid BRAND Milk




Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

**Largest Sale in the World.**

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"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

# PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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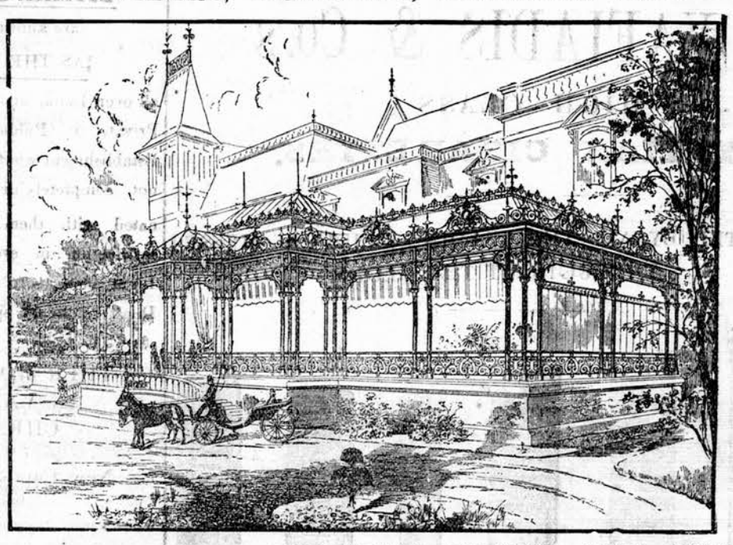
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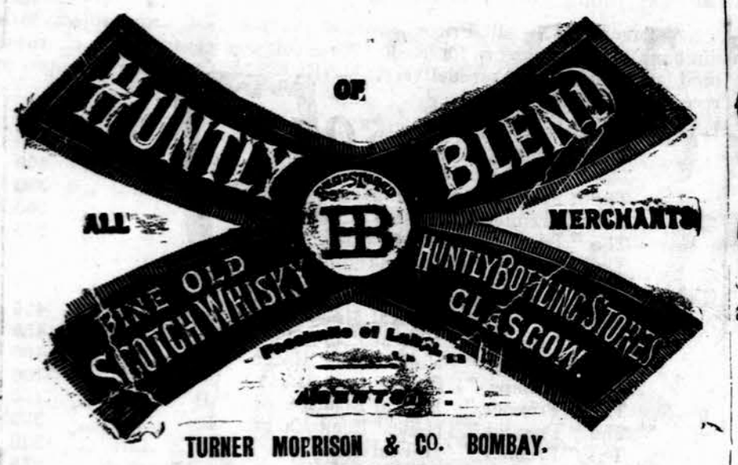



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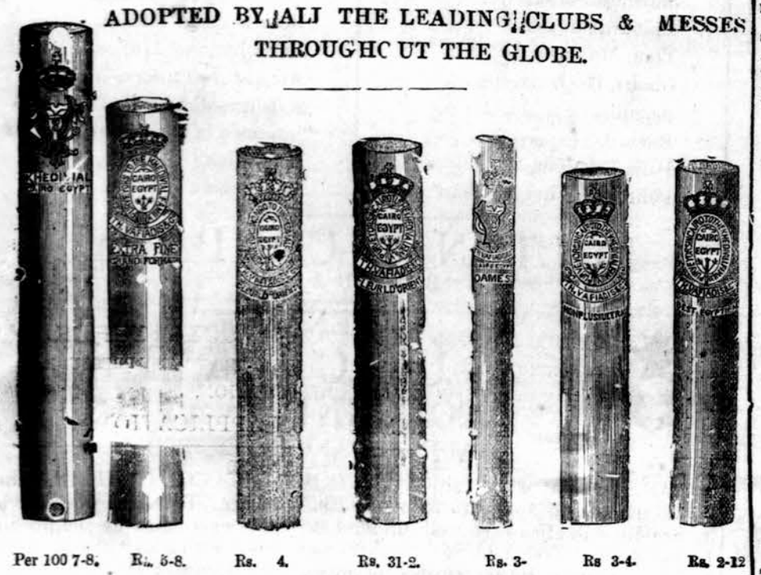
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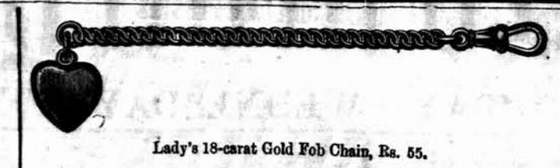
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Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



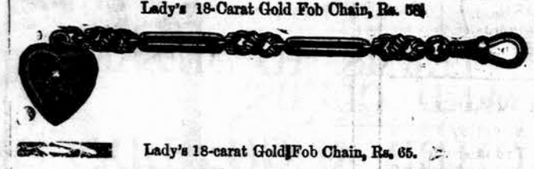
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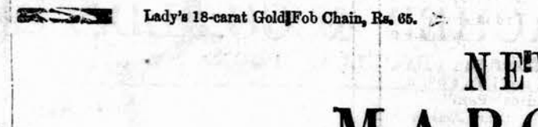
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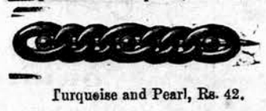
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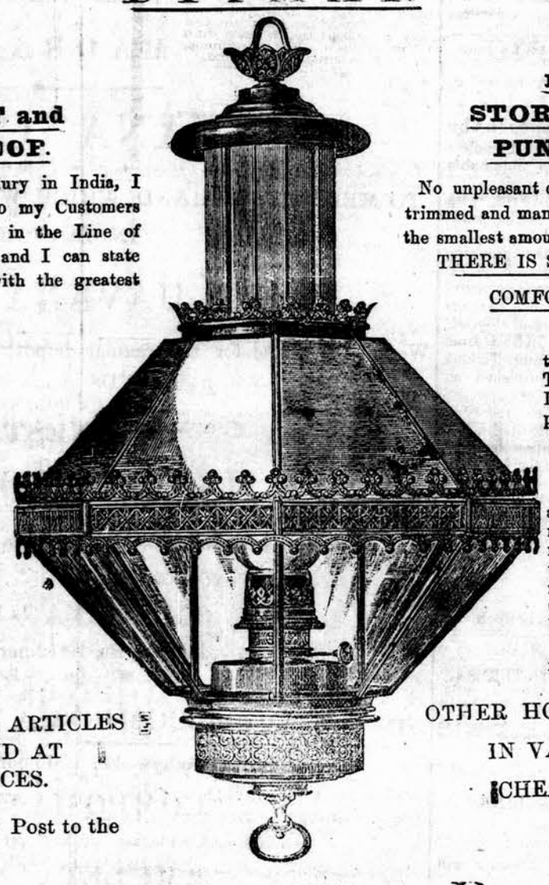
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